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Further Developments After Terrorist Attacks

If the United States and Israel "make the mistake" of attacking Libya, this will trigger an "endless war" that will engulf the Middle East, the Mediterranean, and perhaps the whole world, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi warned during a 1 January press conference reported by JANA. Nevertheless, he denied responsibility for the Rome and Vienna airport attacks, contending that Libya is not responsible for the "field operations" undertaken by Palestinian fedayeen.

Earlier the same day, Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres told the Knesset that the war against terrorism must expand and that Israel will not hesitate to attack those who try to attack it or harm the regional peace process. In his address, broadcast by Jerusalem radio, Peres noted that Abu Nidal's organization was apparently responsible for the Rome and Vienna attacks, adding that the bulk of Abu Nidal's force is in Libya though the group also has bases in Syria and receives assistance from Iran and European collaborators. Contending that Libya is a country that engages in all possible forms of crime, Peres urged other countries to adopt a tougher stance against terrorism and support efforts to eradicate it.

In another development, the Kuwaiti paper *AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM* reported that Egypt has rejected U.S. proposals for Egyptian military action against Libya, KUNA reported. An Egyptian source cited by the paper linked the departure of Rapid Deployment Force personnel from Egypt with a possible U.S. blow against Libya, the agency noted. As for Libya's military capabilities, the Cairo paper *AL-AHRAM* reported that Soviet experts recently finished building seven bases in Libya for SAM-5's, adding that the new system is still under Soviet command and that Libyans are forbidden entry into the bases, according to MENA.

Lebanon

A statement by the Lebanese Forces Security Department, broadcast by Voice of Lebanon radio 1 January, claimed that President Amin al-Jumayyil's security chief was directly responsible for the attempted assassination of Lebanese Forces official As'ad al-Shaftari, adding that Al-Jumayyil has authorized "terrorist operations" against any Christian who opposes his policy. The statement said the 31 December attack on Al-Shaftari was actually aimed at Lebanese Forces Executive Committee Chairman Elie Hubayqah. President al-Jumayyil's car was also attacked the same day, according to a statement from the presidential palace broadcast by Beirut radio. Al-Jumayyil was not in the car but eight of his guards were wounded, the statement noted. Three Lebanese Army officers were subsequently killed while attempting to defuse car bombs found in the same area as the assassination attempt against Al-Shaftari, the Voice of Lebanon disclosed.

Meanwhile, Hubayqah defended the tripartite agreement in a press interview reported by the Voice of Lebanon, criticizing President al-Jumayyil for being partisan rather than an arbiter. In another political development, Beirut radio carried a statement by the leaders of the Phalangist and National Liberal Parties welcoming the security aspect of the tripartite agreement but expressing "reservations" about other aspects of the accord.

As for the fate of the Jewish hostages held by the "Oppressed of the Earth" organization, Radio Free Lebanon noted the kidnappers' announcement that a second hostage was executed in retaliation for Israeli actions in southern Lebanon. Clashes in the south between Muslim forces and the Israeli-backed army of southern Lebanon intensified 1-2 January, according to Beirut radio, and Jerusalem radio reported that several katyusha rockets were fired into the Galilee panhandle from Lebanese territory.

Comment on Jordanian-Syrian Summit

Noting that no communique was issued after King Husayn's 30-31 December talks with President Hafiz al-Asad, Radio Monte Carlo said this made many observers "wonder about the extent of success or failure" of the summit. Jordan's *SAWT AL-SHA'B*, however, viewed the talks as a "great beginning" outside traditional frameworks which normally end with a joint communique. The paper said bilateral relations have become stronger but it would be naive to imagine that complicated political issues can be resolved in 2 days of talks. While citing the Jordanian foreign minister's statement that the talks were "very successful," the *JORDAN TIMES* said political observers view the paucity of Syrian media comment on the summit as evidence that differences persist. Syria is pleased with Jordan's support for Syrian policy in Lebanon, according to the paper's sources, but the Syrians are still determined not to deal with the PLO unless Yasir 'Arafat is replaced by a leader more acceptable to them.

Iran-Iraq War

Iraqi military communiques broadcast by Voice of the Masses radio announced that Iraqi warplanes raided Khark Island 1 January and hit another "large maritime target" off the Iranian coast the previous evening. Iraqi planes also raided eight Iranian military camps 31 December. For Iran's part, Tehran radio stated that Iranian planes raided Iraqi targets near Raniyah 31 December and in the Sayyid Sadiq area 1 January. An Iraqi military spokesman cited by INA denied Tehran radio's claim that an Iraqi Mirage was downed over the southern front 31 December.

Iran

The authorities recently arrested 60 members of the banned leftist group Feda'i-ye Khalq, the information minister disclosed in a press interview reported by IRNA.

Tunisia

A court in Safaqis sentenced former UGTT leader Habib Achour to one year in jail on charges of illegally entering offices of a fishing cooperative that the UGTT was allegedly trying to take over, AFP reported.

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Foreign Ministry Protests FRG Support for Rebels

LD011813 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 1 Jan 86

[Text] The charge d'affaires of the FRG Embassy was summoned to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs at 1500 hours [local time] today and a protest note with the following text was handed to him:

A broad propaganda war and the organization of hostile measures against the DRA, utilizing deceptive and demagogic methods, have been intensified in an unprecedented manner during the last 2 months of 1985 in the FRG. Officials, such as members of the Cabinet and members of Parliament and other reactionary and conservative FRG forces and circles, in support of the Afghan counterrevolutionaries, with an irresponsible attitude and lack of consideration for internationsl norms and regulations, have openly interfered in the DRA's internal affairs and, disregarding DRA sovereignty and national independence, have acted against the interests of our people.

The recent statements by Juergen Warnke, the FRG minister of economic cooperation during the opening of an anti-Afghan and anti-Soviet photo exhibition in Bonn; Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the minister of foreign affairs, and other political personalities of that country, are striking examples.

It is worth noting that FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl and other politicians of that country have expressed their understanding of the hostile actions of the recognized anti-Afghan circles and have sent a message of solidarity to the participants of the so-called Hunger Strike for Peace, organized once again by (?Gorden Hoffer).

The monopolized mass media of the FRG unceasingly and indefatigably spread lies and fabrications about the DRA and, by creating a confused and unrealistic image, try to play on human feelings and sentiments to achieve its aims. Recognized elements and circles linked to them are attempting, by training spies and traitorous elements to broaden their war of lies and shameless propaganda against the DRA in order to distort public opinion and exploit it to their own interests. Initiated by Juergen Todenhoefer, an FRG member of Parliament, a training course has recently been organized for 60 counterrevolutionary elements for propaganda activities.

The FRG Government and other rightest circles in that country support the traitorous Afghan counterrevolutionaries and assist them in various ways in order to continue the undeclared war of imperialism and reaction against the DRA. The promise of another D200 million aid to the Afghan counterrevolution through the Pakistani authorities, is another step toward the intensification of this war.

The DRA Ministry of Foreign Affairs vigorously condemns such hostle actions by the FRG authorities against the DRA and protests against them. We believe that the continuation of the anti-Afghan adventurist policy and the hostile activities of the FRG political personalities, circles, and organizations to intensify the undeclared imperialist war against the DRA, will affect bilateral relations and lead to the destruction of the process of maintaining peace and stability in our region. The DRA Ministry of Foreign Affairs demands the FRG authorities to put an end as soon as possible to this unfriendly stand and hostile actions against the DRA.

Karmal Congratulates 'Arafat on Uprising Anniversary

LD010630 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0430 GMT 1 Jan 86

[Text] Kabul, December 31, BAKHTAR — The seditious and bellicose plots of Zionists and imperialists aimed at prolongation of the occupation of the Palestinian and Arab territories and the stepping up of pressures on the people as well as the threatening of independence and territorial integrity of the peaceful Arab nation is a flagrant violation of international norms.

This is stated in a congratulatory message sent by Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and president of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, to Yasir 'Arafat, president of the Executive Committee of the PLO on the 21st anniversary of the armed uprising of the heroic people of Palestine.

The message expressed decisive support of the Government and people of the DRA to the righteous cause of the Palestinian people for the attaining of their inalienable rights aimed at determining their destiny and the creation of an independent state of Palestine.

The sinister plots of Zionism and imperialism will be brought to nought by further strengthening the ranks of the heroic people of Palestine and the support of peaceful humanity.

The Palestinians will attain their rights of self-determination and the creation of an independent state of Palestine will be realised, the message stresses.

Karmal Sends Congratulations to Castro

LD011756 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 1 Jan 86

[Text] A congratulatory message on the occasion of 27th anniversary of the Cuban revolution was sent to Havana by Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and president of the DRA Revolutionary Council addressed to F. Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee, president of the Council of State and Council of Ministers of Cuba.

The message expresses best wishes for even further victories of the fraternal people of Cuba, confidence in the infallible friendship and international solidarity of the PDPA, and of the government and people of the DRA with the Communist Party and the heroic people of Cuba, and gives assurance that the new relations between the parties, governments and the people of the two countries, will continue to develop in a dynamic and constant manner.

PDPA Congratulates French Communists on Anniversary

LD010626 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0425 GMT 1 Jan 86

[Text] Kabul, December 31, BAKHTAR — The Central Committee of the Peoples Democratic Party of Afghanistan in a message has congratulated the Central Committee of the Communist Party of France (CPF) on the occasion of its 65th foundation anniversary celebration.

The message has lauded the French Communists for their considerable contribution for the realisation of the proletarian international principles. The PDPA believes, the message adds, that the CPF plays a valuable role in the revolutionary movement of the world as well as in the interest of the working people of France. The message expresses satisfaction for the expansion of good relations existing between the PDPA and the CPF and confidence has also been expressed that the present friendly relations between the two parties will be expanded in the interest of the peoples of the both countries.

Text of PDPA Message on Anniversary of Foundation

LD312330 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 31 Dec 85

[Message of the PDPA Central Committee on the 21st anniversary of the PDPA's foundation]

[Text] Comrades, friends and compatriots: The PDPA Central Committee congratulates all party members and patriots of the country on the 21st anniversary of the PDPA's foundation, the party of the working class and all toilers of the DRA.

We mark the 21st anniversary of the PDPA's foundation in circumstances in which the Afghan people, under the PDPA's leadership, have achieved enormous victories and gains in all areas of socioeconomic life, which consolidate the results of the revolutionary transformations. The party ranks, accepting the best representatives of the toilers, are being constantly strengthened. Thousands of workers and peasants in the trenches of the revolutionary battle are linking their destiny with the party and revolution.

Today the voice of our party powerfully resounds in thousands of villages and hamlets. Our progress and gains during the past year demonstrate the beginning of serious changes in the country's military and political situation. These victories are being achieved at a time when the enemies of Afghanistan's revolution, regional reaction, hegemonism and imperialism, headed by U.S. imperialism, daily intensify their interference in the internal affairs of our free and independent country. Reaction and imperialism are seeking to arm and mobilize the counterrevolutionaries with the most lethal weapons. However, they constantly lose their credibility among the inhabitants, and the people recognize the true black nature of the enemy. The country's present situation is being clarified by the constant reinforcement of the ranks of the revolution's defenders. The Armed Forces are being reinforced, and hundreds of thousands of the heroic sons of our homeland are courageously defending the revolution and its gains by joining the Armed Forces.

In most regions of the country the people themselves have undertaken the independent solution of the relevant issues concerning the struggle against the counterrevolutionaries. These are all important demonstrations of the unity and increasing solidarity of the people with the PDPA and the April Revolution. Honor to the earnest sons of the homeland who are defending with devotion and self-sacrifice the peace and security of the people in the trenches of the revolutionary battle and struggle. The epics of the revolutionary heroes are the source of inspiration for our future generation.

The criminal enemies of the revolution and people have no escape from punishment. The sharp sword of our Armed Forces will fall on the heads of those who do not want peaceful and honorable life to continue in the home of their forefathers and prosperity and tranquillity for the people to be restored.

Dear comrades: Within the framework of the principles of the national and democratic April Revolution the PDPA Central Committee draws attention to the vitally important task of political work among the masses, the attraction of more inhabitants to the process of the revolution, and the securing of the unity of the patriotic forces for the growth of the revolution and its defense. The new approach concerning the broadening of the social pillars of the people's revolutionary sovereignty shows our earnest preparedness for the reestoration of nationwide peace and calmness in accordance with the country's national interests. At present the broad and comprehensive work to attract political associates enjoys great importance. We must attract most rapidly great masses of the inhabitants to the task of the revolution. We should not allow even one of our noble compatriots to remain outside of the process of the new transformations.

Comrades and friends: The path completed by the PDPA is that of the heroic and proud struggle for the prosperity, tranquillity and progress of the people and the elimination of the protracted socioeconomic backwardness. The party is dealing more actively and more relentlessly than ever with the consequences of intellectualism, deviation and past adventurism. In regulating the revolutionary policy and our political activities we rely on the firm principles of the scientific revolutionary theory. Our party organizations are going through a great school of joint and comradely work in the battle against the counterrevolutionaries and in the struggle for the construction of a new society.

The PDPA's organizational, political and ideological unity is increasingly being consolidated. The party with its powerful hand has been continuing and will continue the resolute struggle against factionalism, irresponsible attitude, lack of discipline and other negative and factors alien to the nature of the new revolutionary party. [Words indistinct] in the PDPA has been transformed into great honor of our homeland's sons, to a great demonstration of patriotism and faithfulness to the international proletariat.

Today, the 21st anniversary of the PDPA's foundation, we firmly believe that the Afghan people under the PDPA's leadership are confidently looking to the future and are indefatigably preparing the ground for peace, calmness and progress. The near future will bring the gift of peace and security to our country.

On the 21st anniversary of the PDPA's foundation the PDPA Central Committee accepts the proposal of PDPA members, and members of the organization and collectives of the toilers on the convocation of general hashar [voluntary work]. This proposal is the great sign of our toilers' profound respect for our party and its lofty objectives. With real revolutionary work and struggle let us transform the 21st anniversary of the PDPA's foundation into a year of enormous victories in the struggle against the counter-revolutionaries and the attraction of more people to the task of the construction of a just and new society.

Members of the PDPA, fight even more relentlessly for nation-wide peace and national calmness. Long live the party and revolution, the people and our country, Afghanistan! Death to those who bring across the borders of our sacred country slanders, captivity, humiliation, death and bloodshed!

May the 21st anniversary of the PDPA's foundation be auspicious!

[Signed] The PDPA Central Committee

168 Gulbuddin Counterrevolutionaries 'Exterminated'

LD010622 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0420 GMT 1 Jan 86

[Text] Kabul, December 31, BAKHTAR — One hundred sixty-eight armed counter-revolutionaries along with their ring leaders linked with Gulbuddin criminal band were exterminated and 21 of them injured by the successful operation of the security forces of the DRA, Herat and Ningarhar Provinces bordering Iran and Pakistan respectively.

Ninety assorted light weapons, 6 rocket launchers, 4 mortars, 3 recoilless artilleries, two heavy machine guns, 102 mines, 6 packages of poisonous chemical materials, 60 kg of explosive mateials, and lots of anti-state propoganda leaflets were confiscated from the bandits by the Armed Forces. Fifty-eight counter-revolutionaries were captured along with 16 various assorted light-weapons, 2 heavy machine guns, 2 rocket launchers, 41 anti-tank mines, 50 hand granades, 6200 bullets and a depot of food stuff and medicine as well.

SPA: Mujahidin Down Soviet Helicopter; Pilots Killed

GF011348 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1135 GMT 11 Dec 86

[Text] Islamabad, 1 Jan (SPA) — The mujahidin shot down a Soviet helicopter in Wardak Province last week killing its two pilots. The Afghan News Agency reported that the mujahidin managed to kill or wound 100 Soviet forces in a lightning attack on 26 December against a Soviet base near Qandahar airport. The agency pointed out that the Afghan mujahidin used missiles and mortars in their attack on the Soviet base.

Sri Lanka Urged To Consider TULF Proposals

BK311259 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 31 Dec 85

[Text] India has urged Sri Lanka to give a careful consideration to the proposals of the Tamil United Liberation Front on the ethnic question. This has been conveyed to President Jayewardene by the Indian high commissioner in Colombo, Mr J.N. Dixit. Mr Dixit reiterated India's commitment to help find a peaceful, negotiated settlement and its keen desire to devise a framework for a solution to the problem. The high commissioner told the Sri Lankan president about India's anxiety over recurring violence involving civilian population and in this context he clarified some recent statements made by the prime minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, on Sri Lankan affair.

Mr Jayewardene assured Mr Dixit that Sri Lanka is equally anxious to find a peaceful solution and bring violence to an end. He said the latest TULF proposals are being considered and that he is willing to continue Indo-Sri Lankan cooperation in resolving the issue.

Suspected Sikh Militants Kill 2 in Punjab

HK311237 Hong Kong AFP in English 1204 GMT 31 Dec 85

[Text] New Delhi, Dec 31 (AFP) — Suspected Sikh militants have shot and killed two people in Punjab, the PRESS TRUST of INDIA (PTI) said today.

The gunmen opened fire on three people travelling by moped near the village of Dunia Sandhu late yesterday, PTI said, quoting District Superintendent of Police Parmanand. One man was killed instantly and the second died on the way to hospital. One of the dead was identified as local resident Harjit Singh.

Earlier press reports have said that more than 30 people had been killed by suspected Sikh militants in the state in the three months since the moderate Sikh Akali Dal party won a state election and took over government of the troubled state on the Pakistan border. The elections followed a peace accord between the moderates in the Sikh-dominated state and Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, but the militants rejected the accord and have been pressing for secession of the state.

Policeman Killed by Suspected Terrorists

BK020259 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 2 Jan 86

[Text] In Punjab, one constable was shot dead and another seriously injured by five suspected terrorists while travelling in a bus near (Dolwad) village in Patiala District yesterday evening. According to a police spokesman in Chandigarh, the two constables were on guard duty. The bus was on its way from Ludhiana to Patiala. The spokesman said that the assailants escaped after looting the passengers. They also took away the Stenguns of the guards.

Assam Home Minister Says Situation Normal in State

BK010309 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 1 Jan 86

[Text] The Assam home minister, Mr Bhrigu Phukan, has said the center has been requested to expedite construction of barbed wire fencing on the Assam-Bangladesh border. He told newsmen in Guwahati that there is no report of infiltration from across the border following the strengthening of the security measures. Mr Phukan said the law and order situation in the state is normal and is being monitored at the highest level.

President Addresses Parliament on End to Martial Law

BK310616 Karachi Overseas Service in Urdu 0515 GMT 30 Dec 85

[Address by Pakistan President Mohammad Ziaul Haq to joint session of Parliament in Islamabad on 30 December — live]

[Text] Mr Speaker, peace be upon you. According to the law of nature the sun rises every day and sets after a specific period. However, there are times when the sun brings along the message of days which leave permanent imprints on the history of nations. Such a day dawned on the 5th of July 1977, when the Pakistani Armed Forces had to assume the country's administration for the sake of its safety, security, and law and order. A similar memorable day occurs today, when martial law is being lifted. [applause]

The period between the imposition and lifting of martial law is debated more by the people than the period of demcoracy, so the present martial law period will always remain a topic of debate. Time — or future historians — will be the final judges of what we lost or gained during this period, of where we lagged behind and in which sectors we made progress, of where we made mistakes and where proper decisions were made. However, I personally am very satisified. My conscience is satisfied, my heart is satisfied, and my intellect is satisfied because the decisions we made during this period were made with sincerity of heart and purpose. All our decisions were above personal interest, and they were correct in our minds. I thank God that with his blessings our decisions proved correct as well, making a positive impact on the country and the nation. It is my belief — or rather faith — that we could not have had God's blessings if we were not sincere in our decisions. Had we no blessing from God, we could probably not have survived with dignity and honor for even 8 and 1/2 days, much less 8 and 1/2 years.

Besides God's blessings, our most precious asset was the cooperation of the Pakistani people, as it would have been impossible to take any step or to implement any policy without their cooperation. With this support we have arrived at today's destination. Now, while standing at the threshold of democracy, if we try to have a bird's eye view of the last 8 to 8 and 1/2 years, I personally see cause for satisfaction. Now [word indistinct] of satisfaction, I see more success and less failure. I see more flowers than thorns, particularly when I compare the situation in 1977 with that of 1985. I see a better situation in various ways. It is necessary to look at the first half of 1977 to have a proper perspective of today's situation, since we often forget things that should not be forgotten.

You might recall that 1977 brought the good news of general elections. Dates for national and provincial elections were announced in January. The nation, then anxious to use its right to franchise, was happy with the announcement. It began actively participating in campaigning. National Assembly elections were held on 7 March. It was when the unofficial results of the elections came that the tremendous fraud committed against the people in the name of elections was revealed. There was large-scale rigging of the elections under a premeditated plan with the patronage of the government. The nation was exploited to achieve a desired result in the elections. [applause] We considered this to be a massive deception and saw it as an insult to our right to franchise.

Therefore, the provincial elections of 10 March were boycotted, and a campaign was launched to express our grief and anguish. Various modes of protest were used and the people in groups took to the streets. Gradually this political movement transformed into a movement for the introduction of an Islamic system. Calls were made from mosques for prayers, protests were made from every nook and corner of the country, and people in general enthusiastically started joining the Islamic movement.

The government at that time — which called itself the people's government — tried to crush this people's movement by force. It fully used the law enforcement services. It did not even refrain from using Pakistan's Armed Forces and imposed martial law in three major cities to crush the people's movement. I was only the chief of Army staff then. Relying on God Almighty at that difficult time, I strictly adhered to my belief that the role of Pakistan's armed forces is to carry out the orders of the government in power and not [words indistinct] type of government. Its role was to serve the people and strengthen the hands of its representative government. That is why we obeyed the orders of the government at that time and fired shots under its order. The fact is that we took much criticism for this attitude. But you should commend the patriotism of the Pakistani Armed Forces for adopting this enviable attitude from March to June 1977. You should pay tribute to these soldiers' spirit of service to the nation — they fully tried to save the country from the internal chaos. You should salute these sons of the nation for not allowing their feelings and sentiments to interfere with the discharge of their duties and that they took on this delicate and heavy responsibility.

The events took a bad turn and the situation went from bad to worse. The darkness deepened and the ray of light dimmed. Everyone began to believe that the government at that time was, perhaps, even willing to risk the country's security to stay in power. There was a valid opportunity for military intervention, but we refrained because we still believed that the role of the armed forces was not to govern. That is why I repeatedly apprised the prime minister then — sometime individually and sometimes with my colleagues — of my apprehension, but in vain. In contrast, the government began supplying arms to its political workers and in retaliation the opposition also began arming its volunteers; thus, preparations were being made to pit brother against brother. Arrangements were being made to ruin Pakistan. Peaceful citizens began to feel insecure and Pakistan's future looked a little [word indistinct].

The Armed Forces could not have overlooked such a situation. Therefore, we felt that if a civil war started and at the last moment Pakistan's Armed Forces were given responsibility to control the situation, or if it had to act of its own after seeing a bloodbath in the country, then it would be impossible to control the situation. That is why we once again asked the prime minister and the government for an immediate, just political solution to the political problem because it was in the nation's interest, it was the need of the time. We also said that if this did not happen and if the situation continued to deteriorate, then Pakistan's Armed Forces would be forced to use its military option. For reasons unknown the government had [word indistinct] on something that it did not pay attention to our requests. The situation further deteriorated, lives were lost, Pakistan's foundations were shaken and finally the Pakistani Armed Forces were forced to take the reins of the country on 5 July 1977. The action was totally appropriate and timely, and an explosive situation was defused.

The immediate reaction was very positive. The people, who had been harassed by the disturbances, sighed with relief. They celebrated in the streets, feasted and distributed sweets and garlands to the soldiers, and said thanksgiving prayers. This is not mere boasting, but a very real picture of that period which you witnessed. You recall every moment of that time in great detail, as its impression is imprinted on your hearts. I feel if is very necessary to keep them fresh.

Our action satisfied all those who invited Pakistan's armed forces to intervene as well as all those who were tauntingly accusing it of treason. The action pleased those who wanted a restoration of normalcy to everyday life and those who wanted to get rid of a cruel and contemptuous government. If you could see the mail I received at General Headquarters at that time, you would be astounded that the people sent in thousands of congratulatory letters, hundreds of telegrams, and made innumerous telephone calls. In their messages they commended the military action and gave us their trust.

After this action, a military government assumed power and ran the country for 8 and 1/2 years. Leaving aside the debate on its performance, it is an irrefutable fact that during this period the process of Islamization was initiated for the first time in the country, and the zakat and usher [tithe] system was introduced. The ordained system of punishment was enforced. The federal shariat court was established. The system of prayers was introduced. Interest-free banking and interest-free loans were introduced. Preparations for an Islamic system of jurisprudence were finalized and the nation for the first time seriously pursued its goal. During this period the people were enlightened with national spirit and Pakistanism. The honor and dignity of others were respected during this period. No one was insulted, nobody's wife or daughter was kidnapped, no (?torture) camp was opened, and opponent's doors were not knocked down at midnight. We, in fact, inducted honesty into politics. Honesty was made the yardstick of glory and the glory of honesty was placed above all other glories. This was one aspect of past analyses.

I want to present two more aspects of this analyses so that you can decide on a comparative basis what the country gained or lost during martial law. When we assumed administration in 1977 the country's economy was in ruins. Industrial production had declined. Hundreds of thousands of tons of sugarcane were being imported. The national bank was nearly empty and foreign exchange reserves were nearly exchausted. Factories were closed and workshops were locked, and due to nationalization private investment had come to a halt. The money was being sent overseas. Farmers were discouraged because they were not getting remuneration for their labor. Workers were being exploited by luring them with false promises. Educational institutions had become a political arena. The people were feeling insecure. Pakistan's international prestige had declined and the people were apprehensive about Pakistan's future, may God forbid.

I do not claim that we completely changed the country or eliminated poverty or brought prosperity all around, But I am sure that with the mercy and grace of God the situation is far better. The national economy has been revived and national production is much better in comparison to other Third World states. Farmers are confident in their future and are producing hundreds of thousands more cotton bales than before. As a result of their hard work rice is being exported. Our country, with the mercy and grace of God, has become self-sufficient on the food front. The private sector's confidence has been largely restored. Foreign industrialists are also investing in Pakistan. New industries are being set up. Pakistani workers imbued with spirit of patriotism are working day and night and increasing national production by rising above political affiliations. Foreign trade has improved and exports have increased. Foreign exchange reserves have also increased. Moreover, Pakistan's prestige overseas has increased. Pakistan has played a more effective and lasting role in the Islamic conference. Old friendships have been strengthened during this period and new friends have been formed. Pakistan became a member of the Nonaligned Movement and is a founding member of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation. Favorable trends have been created for improving relations with our neighbors. The country's defenses have been strengthened and now, with God's mercy and grace, the people of Pakistan earn their livings in a sense of security and, I belive, sleep without worries. They openly embrace Islam and are proud of being Pakistanis.

The third impression I want to present to you is about politics and democracy. When we took the reins of government the roots of democracy at the local level were finished. Assemblies had lost their representative role and the people were protesting against them in the streets. Elections had lost theiy sacredness and the people were demanding new elections under the supervison or the armed forces and judiciary. Dictatorship was imposed in the name of democracy. The constitution they made was trampled upon by themselves. The highest institution of the country — the office of the president of the nation — had become a target of ridicule. Islam was separated from democracy and the Constitution. Difference of opinion was considered an unpardonable crime. Vanadalism, terrorism, and obscenity had become part of day-to-day politics. Islam and those practicing it were ridiculed. Remaining in power at all cost had become a matter of ego. This was all done by a government that called itself the people's government.

Now, take a quick look at the performance of my government, which is said to be an individual's government, but which lovers of democracy call a dictatorship. Our consitutional, though nonrepresentative, government served the cause of democracy to the extent possible. Local bodies were revived after a long 15-year period. Two free and fair elections to local bodies were held and these institutions have played an important role in national progress and solidarity. Elections to the provincial assemblies, National Assembly and Senate were held, and these elections were so peaceful, free, and fair that the whole world praised it. As a result of these elections, democratic institutions have been set up and a civilian government has been formed.

Several amendments were made to the Constitution to end individual dictatorship and to make it consistent with Islam; and important steps are still under way to further Islamize it. Freedom of the press is very important for the promotion of democracy. I can claim that during the 8 years, the freedom given to newspapers, journals, and magazines by us was probably greater than that which they enjoyed even during a democratic period. Despite being the government of an individual, we have always acted after consultation with others. We have respected others' views and have not made any issue a matter of ego. We have not made any work a matter of personal prestige. We have made all decisions according to my intelligence, keeping above personal prestige and interests. Moreover, despite enjoying total authority, I did not impose my personal views on the country and nation during these 8 years. Of course, I made my likes and dislikes known, but did not dictate them to anyone. For example, my ideas on the role of political parties in an Islamic society are very clear. But I left the decision on it to this house. Therefore, if the elected representatives of the people want to establish a government system on a party basis, they are free to do so. However, I will discuss some aspects of this after a short while.

Similarly, in December 1984, the people elected me the president of the country through a country-wide referendum. I will expand on this a little later. I was given complete authority to run the country's administration, including amendment to the Constitution. But when this house made further amendments to my amendments, then I gladly accepted the house's verdict. This house is elected by the people. This house is the voice of the people. It is a manifestation of the power of the people. We have respected its opinion in the past, and God willing, we will always do so in future. [applause]

There are some other similar instances that are well known to you. What I would like to say here is only that I do not wish to have a flower bouquet from you for dragging the country out of destruction and putting it on the edge of safety, for saving the country from economic bankruptcy and to leading it into economic stability, for eradicating obscenity from the country and putting the country on the track of Islam, for introducing democracy to the people reeling under the yoke of dictatorship, and for polishing and shining Pakistan's image. I do not ask for [word indistinct] of appreciation from you. I do not ask you to grant me a high position in history. But I would like to point out that Pakistan would have had a different fate if martial law had not been imposed. I am not boasting here.

Let me present some proof. I hope you are fully aware of it, but I would like to cite a brief excerpt from the Pakistan Supreme Court verdict. Probably you are unaware of it despite fully knowing it. Let me cite a small paragraph from the Supreme Court verdict. The Supreme Court writes in its judgment: "It has already been seen that the conditions culminating in the proclamation of martial law on the 5th July 1977 were so grave that the very existence of the country was threatened, that chaos and bloodshed was apprehended, and there was complete erosion of the constitutional authority of the federal government, leave alone that of the various provincial governments. The situation had indeed deteriorated to such an extent that it justified the extraconstitutional steps resulting in the suspension of certain parts of the constitution itself by the armed forces". [passage in quotation marks read in English] I hope that there will be no need for anything else to explain this. [applause] I would like to state that if there was no martial law, Islam could hardly have a position in the country. Pakistan would not have enjoyed this prestige if martial law did not exist.

Praising martial law should not be construed to mean that I like to give it the staus of a permanent political system. Not at all, never, may God not do so. I have made hundreds of written and verbal speeches since 5 July 1977. Would you have a look at all of them? I never considered martial law as a permanent solution to the country's problems. I never termed it a substitute for the democratic system. I never urged that it be adopted permanently. I always considered it the last weapon for national security. I gave it the status of a lifesaving drug for the patient. I never viewed it as the patients' daily diet, never considered martial law's [word indistinct] as the (?parallel) to political [word indistinct]. Had we considered martial law a substitute for democracy, we would never have struck upon the path by which we have arrived at this destination.

Mr Speaker, with you as the intermediary, I want to draw the House's attention to the fact that for the first time in this country or anywhere on the Asian continent, democracy is being born out of the womb of martial law [applause] while in history, martial law and democracy are considered contradictory to each other, and it is said that fire and water can never become one and the same. But we have transformed the fire and water into steam under a premeditated scheme that has brought the country's vehicle to the station of democracy. The scheme was announced by me at this very hall on 12 August 1983 before the then Federal Advisory Council when I promised the nation that there would be four elections during the next 18 months and the election process would be completed by 23 March 1985, God willing. My sincere announcement was also taken as a chess player's gambit. People with vested interests created apprehensions and misgivings and alleged that the government would never implement the program; elections would never be held because the real intention of the government was only to prolong martial law. But you witnessed — the entire world as well as the opponents and rivals witnessed — that elections were held and held in a peaceful and fair manner. People in large numbers took part in them and freely exercised their right to vote. People with vested interests suffered a disgrace. You won, with the grace of God, and assemblies were formed by the scheduled date, the Senate was constituted, civilian governments were set up, and Pakistan's Armed Forces accomplished their promise. Thank God. [applause]

These assemblies, this Senate, and this democratic court are the custodians of our future. They are the message of a new dawn. They are the harbinger of the current era. The nation holds high hopes for them, a I believe that these organizations will fully fulfill the nation's aspirations. Complete Islamic democracy will be established in our beloved motherland, may God the Almighty do so.

The credit for holding free and honest elections in a peaceful atmosphere will go to the military government. Being the head of this government, I openly acknowledge the fact that the feat could not have been accomplished without the help of Pakistan's Armed Forces, the Pakistan Election Commission and its personnel, relevant federal ministries, and provincial administrations and governors. I pay tribute to all of them and assure them that whenever a future historian mentions thesse fair elections he will always refer to these organizations and personnel with respect and reverence because these elections restored the sanctity of elections, enhanced the prestige of the nation, opened the path of democracy, and were appreciated by all, both inside and outside the country.

I would like to thank the majority of [word indistinct] the country's population, I mean, the women of Pakistan, for they have bestowed on me their cooperation during the elections and referendum and during the last 8 years. It is my firm conviction that in the present age, no noteworthy deed can be accomplished without the wholehearted participation and cooperation of women. [applause] Women are not the queens of the house, they are the rulers of the country as well. I honestly respect them, [applause] and congratulate them for playing their wholehearted and positive role in the contemporary period. Similarly, I consider traders, laborers, farmers, industrialists, [word indistinct] members of minorities, the administration, political organizations, statesmen and workers, members of local bodies, members of the National Assembly and provincial assemblies and former members of the Federal Advisory Council, and mass media organizations deserving thanks as they extended their cooperation to us at every step and extended help to bring the country to the present destination. I also extend my thanks to all the officers of the Pakistani Government, sirdars, and youths as they not only fully supported their Armed Forces chiefs, but also helped the civil adminsitration at every stage according to my guidance. The issue is to protect the countrymen stranded in [words indistinct] holding elections. they responded to my call every time and at every occasion and helped me openly discretely, and directly and indirectly and sailed the country's ship to the shore. [applause] At the same time, I extend my gratitude especially to the respected ulema, revered priests and imams of mosques and Islamic intellectuals as they have guided me from the laying of the foundation of Islamization until the establishment of its structure in the country,given me direction on various important theological and religious issues, and made me worthy of doing what I have been able to do so far. If the Islamization process has been slower than expected, then they should not be blamed; the fault is mine.

Mr Speaker, now something about the future. The first and basic thing I would like to clarify to the members of the Federal Advisory Council — the parliament members — is that the dawn of a complete democratic era with the lifting of martial law is a part of the continuing process initiated earlier. This is neither an inauguration of a new government in the same sense as the one in 1947 when a new local government came to power with the departure of the foreign administrators nor is it a new government in the same sense as the so-called democratic government that came to power after the lifting of 1971 martial law. Nor in the sense when a military government assumed office after a civilian government in 1977. With the end of the past era another era was in the process of creation. One system was introduced after the end of other. One head of state or government rolled up his bed and made accommodation for others. The present democratic system that is coming into existence at the end of 1985 is not contrary to or standing in rivalry with the former system. In fact, it is the expanding process of the same system and the same policy that have been prevalent in the country for the last few years. Today the martial law era is ending. The military government is rolling up its bed, but the process of Islamization initiated earlier will, God willing, continue. [applause]

The country's new direction, which has been determined according to its basic ideology, will, God willing, continue, and the policies being implemented both in the internal and external relations in the interests of the country will continue. Of course, the authority to revise, correct, and modify these policies will be vested with the this competent house and the cabinet formed out of it and its head — the prime minister. But no revolutionary changes in these policies should be expected. The president of the country himself is the symbol or guarantee of this continuity and consistency who was accorded the vote of confidence of the people during the 1984 referendum. I would like to assare the people who voted for me that the objective for which they reposed their confidence in me a year ago will never be left behind and I will try, God willing, to fulfill under any circumstances the responsibilities they have given me through direct franchise. [applause]

In reference to the future, what I would like to apprise you of second is that with our intelligence and after deliberations we decided to hold at least the first elections on a nonparty basis and we held these elections on a nonparty basis, and you actively participated in them. I hope that whatever decision you make in the light of your intellect, prudence, and experience will be in the interest of the country and the nation.

Before I draw my remark to its logical conclusion, and keeping aside the discussion on how far the Islamic perspective has influenced it, I would like to draw your attention for a moment to the past. You might recall that a system based on political parties was operative between 1947 and 1958 in our dear homeland. It is not necessary that you should agree with the points being presented to you by me. I am speaking in the manner you have noticed in some papers when at the head of a column the editor says that the views expressed below are not necessarily those of the editor and the management of the newspaper. You too need not agree with me. I am only going to present a small page of history and my perception of to it. Maybe I am wrong. You might recall that a system based on political parties was operative in the beloved homeland between 1947 and 1958. It was the result of this manner of [conducting] politics that martial law was first imposed on the country. Whether you believe it or not, you have complete right to differ. This martial law tried to wear the garb of democracy. So it took the help of a political party. But it was a party that did not have roots in the people. Many more political parties came into confrontation with this party, and the political arena became so turbulent that the country became a victim of another crisis, and the second martial law was imposed.

During the second martial law, the military government held free and fair elections as a result of which a confrontation between two political parties started, and the lust for power made some people so blind that the country split into two. After this, in 1972, it was again the era of political parties for the fourth time, and once again there was such chaos that for the third time martial law was imposed on the country. This is a strange coincidence, I would rather call it good chance, that this martial law regime held nonparty elections and as a result of this election a nonparty [station apparently becomes unheard for 2 seconds]. Such is the competence of this house that after continuous effort during the last 8 months it made the country, the nation, and me so capable that I am going to withdraw martial law today. [applause] Thank you. [applause]

I would like to give a brief analysis. I will have reason to be proud if you agree with it, and if you do not, then you will have the complete freedom to do so. I would like to state that a nonparty house after the nonparty elections cleared the way so much that martial law is about to go. [applause] The point that I would like to make is that the political parties who consider themselves as the fully elegible and rightful representatives of politics are sitting outside and are waiting for a chance to come into power. [applause] What I would like to state for your service is that I hope that this house with its expedience, experience, and prudence will make decisions in the interest of the nation and country.

Now I am leaving the decision on whether it will be more suitable for the country to have a system of political parties or a nonparty system to you. Of course, I would suggest that you should comprehend the delicacy of the situation, refrain from taking any hasty action, and take every step only after proper consideration because the country's reins are now in your hands. You now enjoy the authority. If you must restore the parties, then do so by all means. But before you include them in the democratic era, make them democratic first, and consider how to make politics here free from violence. Why should we not adopt some methods under which the politicians can maintain contact with the people while at the same time ridding the country of meetings and demonstrations? The politics of meetings and demonstrations gave us nothing in the past except disturbances, chaos, and terrorism. So I feel that meetings and demonstrations should be avoided and parties should be organized that have their roots in the people. To do this the parties have to make a place for themselves in the hearts of people; it cannot be achieved from outside. This is possible only when the political party leaders are statesmen in a real sense and are capable of fulfilling the responsibilities of leading the people.

Very often people's problems are mentioned in this context. We also paid attention to the people's problems during the last 8 years. Your again have the right to differ here. But I must present my observation to you. I feel that people want Islamization, they want the opportunities to earn a living by fair means, they want protection of their women and houses, they want educational facilities for their children and medical benefits for their spouses. The people seek to get rid of price hikes, corruption, bribery, hoarding of essential items and nepotism. We are not going to debate how far we solved these problems during the 8 years. The cardinal point is how you perceive the people's problems as the elected representatives of the people and how you want to solve them. Would you excuse me? Is it your duty to let people indulge in just or unjust activities; or to protect an offender from the clutches of the law; or to provide a job to an ineligible person; or to deprive others of their rights and grant them to your own relatives, friends, and voters? I hope you cannot think like this. You will realize your position, you will refrain from recommending something unjust and will work to promote high values in the country. May God support and help you.

A similar aspect deserving attention is that there are three levels of elected representatives of the people in the country at present: the local level, provincial level, and national level, that is, federal level. It is very necessary to determine their authority and resources, otherwise what is happening now is that provincial-level leaders are engaged in [words indistinct], road construction and repairing school buildings. National-level leaders are out to get funds allocated for developmental activities in their respective areas. Councilors who were elected basically to solve local problems and to implement local development plans are lagging somewhat behind in this race. The outcome of this three-sided tug-of-war is that developmental activities slowed down considerably during the last 8 months compared to the last 8 years. I request that you define the jurisdiction of the national, provincial, and local bodies to expedite developmental activities.

What I would like to state next in reference to the future is that those who did not take part in the February 1985 general elections have lost a rare opportunity. They will have to wait now until the next elections. The vehicle of time never stops for anyone, nor has it any reverse gear which can turn it back. It has only one direction and always keeps running in its fixed direction at its own pace. If anyone tries to pull the vehicle of democracy from its track for his selfish interest, he will have to face exemplary consequences. [applause]

Promotion of democracy requires mutual understanding, tolerance, and forbearance. So if you want to foster democracy in the country, then you should not make any issue a matter of ego. Do not try to be omniscient. Give the viewpoints of others a chance despite your complete conviction regarding your ideology and thought. Refrain from confrontation, because differences and confrontation do not solve problems, they further complicate further. If a tendency to do whatever comes to mind develops within the people who enjoy democratic thought, this opens the door for nondemocratic forces.

Against this background the last point is that martial law has been imposed in the country several times. We must think dispassionately about why it often happens, about how and why the situation was created that led to the imposition of martial law. Think a little. Who paves the way for martial law? Who creates a political vacuum? I personally feel that the main causes of martial law are internal chaos, bickering among people, disturbances and anarchy which then threaten the security of life, property, and the honor of peace-loving citizens. As a result, clashes occur and people's property is endangered. So I suggest you take a lesson from our history and strengthen democratic institutions as much as possible.

We should not repeat past mistakes. We should avoid confrontation and disturbances. We should not put the security, peace, and tranquillity of our beloved motherland in danger. Nobility and maturity should be displayed in politics. I am telling you from my experience that this is the only way to avoid future martial law. I am fully confident that the politicians in this house and outside as well as those in this country and outside listening to my speech will pay attention to my suggestions. If they are really supporters of democracy, then they will provide an opportunity for democracy to be promoted in the country and will refrain from doing anything to derail the country as in the past.

Mr Speaker, with the announcement lifting martial law today, several orders are being promulgated. Under one of the orders, the present constitution with all its clauses is being fully restored. [applause] Under the second order, the chief martial law administrator's prerogative enabling him to set up military courts has been suspended. Therefore, military courts have been abolished and all martial law offices have been closed with immediate effect. And all martial law orders and regulations have been abrogated except those few that have already been given constitutional protection. [applause] Under the third order, the cases which are still pending in military courts have been transferred to relevant civil courts. Under another order, the Federal Inspection Commission has been changed into the prime minister's inspection commission, and now this organization will be working under the supervision of the prime minister. Under the fourth and most important order, the presidential declaration of 5 July 1977, that is, the President's Proclamation of 5 July 1977, has been abolished with immediate effect. [applause] With the lifting of martial law, three of the four provincial governors are resigning from their positions with dignity and honor today. [Applause] Our fourth colleague will continue to fulfill the responsibilities of the governor after retiring from the Armed Forces. May God make him successful. I extend my sincere thanks to all four governors and my old colleagues for their long-time association with me and for guiding me in various important and delicate situations. They helped me in taking the country and the nation to the present democratic goal.

I know, with the celebrations in some houses on the announcement of lifting martial law misgivings will also arise in the minds of some peace-loving people. They will think about whether their life and property will remain safe; whether they will be insulted in public; whether there will be disturbances; whether schools, colleges, and universities will close or strikes will begin in industries or the peace and tranquillity of peace-loving people will be hampered. I am assuring them that the civilian government wo whom we are transferring the authority is, by the grace of God, a government of noble soul, and its head Mr Mohammad Khan Junejo is an experienced politician. [applause] He is an experienced politician and a noble person. He knows to respect others and he himself commands respect. Some of his colleagues are very accomplished and intelligent. They have all the country's resources. I am confident that they will surely, God willing, be successful in removing your apprehensions and maintaining law and order in the coutnry and will fully come up to the expectations of the country and the nation, God willing.

I would like to add in this context that the government has completed all precautionary steps. I am emphasizing the fact again that we conducted the elections, established democratic bodies, formed civil governments and entrusted them with all authority. Now it is their job to run the country's affairs in the best possible manner, accelerate the process of Islamization, and foster democracy.

Keeping aside the discussion on who says what about our 8 year's of government, I do not hesitate to say that Pakistani society's moral foundations were strengthened during that period, women's respect and dignity enhanced, and noble values were accepted in society. I understand that if anyone in the history recalls this period, he will remember it for our promotion of moral values in the Pakistani nation. We made attempts to create a conducive atmosphere to promote them so that Pakistan can emerge as a glowing example of ethics, respect for people, and dignity and grandeur. A thinker says that whether it is a nation or an individual, his lasting strength is only his moral capital.

While there are a number of successes that are reason for my satisfaction, there are also some sorrows in my heart. The biggest grief is that despite having the authority and the time given by God, I failed to root out completely the cancer of corruption and bribery from the society. The grief is all the more intense because ours is an Islamic ideological state, we are believers of Islam, and we feel proud of being the followers of the last prophet, may peace and God's blessings be upon him. But we do not hesitate to either give or take bribes, irrespective of any individual or department. Look at the officer and the subordinate. There is hardly any lucky person or organization free from this curse. So, I am giving the task which we failed to accomplish to the new government and expecting that it will accelerate the Islamization process in accordance with its priorities so as to abolish non-Islamic values, root out corruption and bribery, take forward the system of Islamic taxation and tithe system, and establish the Islamic judicial system.

Illiteracy should be eradicated from the country and employment opportunities should be provided to educate youths. Integrity between various regions and sections of the country should be promoted, thereby stabilizing the foundations of the beloved motherland. Special attention should be paid to the help of needy, poor, orphans, widows, and destitutes.

I would like to draw your attention to one more topic. You too have your special attention to it, the government is also paying attention to it. You and I have thought over it several times. But I would like to state again that it should have an important place in your program of action for the future or your manifesto — that is,ithwcation. It is an Islamic ideological country. We call our country an Islamic state. What is the first pillar of Islam? God told the beloved prophet, read. Iqra' Bi Ismi Rabbikallazi [read with the name of God]. There are also a number of contradictions in our country.

On the one hand, we are taking ourselves to the path of progress at such a fast speed that we cannot do anything in this regard except thank God. On the other hand, when we look around, we see people who are called giants, but they are demons in their respective fields. On the one hand we have illiterate persons, on the other we have Nobel laureates. But despite this, if we like to achieve prosperity in the country and nation, then we have no resources other than education. [applause]

Think about the country with only a 27 percent literacy rate. What is called literate is that you will only be able to write your name. We do not consider the quality of thoughtfulness as an essential factor for a literate person. Only 27 percent of the population is literate. What about the women, who constitute 50 percent of the population and who play a pivotal role in bringing about changes in society? Their literacy rate is only 13 percent. Only 13 women out of 100 are literate while 87 of them are illiterate. Now tell me how to pave the way for progress in this society. From my point of view, on the first page of our government's priorities, where we put Islam, we should put education also because we cannot achieve anything without education. We are lagging behind so much in the educational sector that we are unable to pay attention to primary education today, to middle school education tomorrow, and then to secondary level education and to inspect the functioning of universities. For higher education we have no time at all. From my point of view, we have to launch a three-pronged offensive for this crusade [jihad]. There should be avenues of education above the primary level, for higher education and for the middle level, which should not produce educated unemployed, but educated artisans capable of earning their livelihood themselves. [applause]

I would also like to tell you that in the field of education, so much has been done in our neighboring countries. The literacy rate of Iran is five times higher than ours. Look at our other neighboring countries. The literacy rate in China is six times higher than ours. Among other countries — India, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Malaysia, Indonesia — we have the lowest literacy rate. In this connection I would like to request the government that while implementing the policy of education it should consult not only those who call themselves educationists but also all those people in the country who can contribute something or other in this regard. I would like to draw your attention to one of our neighboring countries which published a white paper on educational policy a year ago. The white paper presented so many controversial points that anyone who would read it would be provoked to give his opinion. Today they say that they have received so many suggestions that it may take one more year. We will definitely take this much time. After one year we will formulate a policy that will be accepted by the people, specialists, and educationists. After its acceptance by the people there should be such an impact that from the educational institutions the best products will pour out.

I would humbly request the prime minister to make the government — both federal and provincial — pay much attention to education. Within a few years there must be remarkable progress in education. We should be able to reach the range of at least 30 percent if not more from the existing 27 percent literacy rate. May God grant us success.

Here I would also like to draw your attention slightly toward foreign policy. In the past few days, there have been major discussions on foreign affairs. With the support of the members of the Parliament and the people, the government's foreign policy was considered successful. Therefore, I have nothing more to say in this connection. Of course, in the service of all the people of the country, both within and outside the house, I would surely like to make a few points. My first point is, as I told you a few days ago, foreign policy depends on the stability of the country. If there is stability, unity, solidarity, integrity, and harmony inside the country, then you can be sure that your foreign policy will function well and you can be proud of it. If there is anarchy in the country, then your foreign policy will never be successful although you call yourselves highly qualified legal experts and specialists. Therefore, credit for the performance of the last 8 years goes to those (?orders) that established not only continuity but stability in the country, by which we have become so competent to have the foreign policy today that you discussed for 5 days. By the grace of God, it is beneficial to the country and the people. It is supported by the country and the people. You also fully supported it. I believe that, by means of your proposals and recommendations, it can be further improved. But the most important thing is that the country must be internally stable and there should be continuity, unity, and harmony.

What I would like to state besides this is that most of the people ask what is the nature of our relations. What do we gain from that country with which we have relations? We have relations with that country, so how it can help us? In this context, I have always stated vociferously and repeat it today that so far as defense relations are concerned, no one can defend a country or nation until it is geared to defend itself. [applause] So, you can expect moral support from the Islamic countries. If a country is capable of providing you with financial or other aid, do not hesitate to take it. But the main point is that no one will care for you until you stand on your own feet. From my point of view, it is wrong to think even about who will come to help Pakistan overcome its difficulties if it runs into trouble, God forbid. Are the 85 million people dead? Are we like the straw in the wind that anyone can blow us off? By the grace of God, we are Muslims and support Islam. If God establishes unity in us and makes us capable of meeting the country's defense needs, then you will not have to look to anyone. [applause]

Therefore I respectfully request you not to think of who is giving us what when you look at foreign policy. Being an Islamic state, if we have anything by the grace of God, we should say what we are giving to others. At the same time, we have to stand on our own feet for the country's defense because, by the grace of God, we do not lack in anything; if anything is lacking then we probably do not have complete unity. There might be some hurdles in the path of unity. If we achieve this unity, Pakistan will then, by the grace of God, have no apprehensions at all. Therefore, I would like to state that the security atmosphere surrounding us is not very favorable. During the last 8 years, we pushed back the forces of conflict and confrontation and strengthened the forces of security. But we are not responsible for the external situation, nor do we control it. While running the affairs of the country, keep a vigil on the external situation, and keep the country protected from every external and internal danger.

Finally, I would like to discuss only one more point, that is the functioning of the assemblies. You have adopted the parliamentary system, and the parties play the central role in it. If you have to make the parliamentary system function and to [word indistinct] parties for this, you have to decide on it, and I hope that this house will do everything that will be in the interest of the nation and country. But I would like to state that democracy does not mean that you should come to the house in the morning and create an embarassing situation for ministers by asking some questions during question hour. Democracy does not mean that you should make lengthy speeches; of course, there should be speeches as necessary. The people voted for you and elected you their leader. They gave you their cooperation with the hope that you will always guide them. Countries, particularly the developing ones — including Paksitan — have numerous problems, and it is not possible for a person or a few ministers to contain all of them. I would rather say that the 237 members of house — the National Assembly — the Senate members, members of all the four provincial assemblies may overcome these problems if they always make efforts in this regard.

Mr Speaker, I requested in my last speech that this house be elected on a nonparty basis and nonpolitical procedures should be adopted to run it [applause]; maybe no work has been done on it yet. I do not want to make any proposal on what the future code of action will be. But what I suggest is that you may maintain the question time and the speeches. But there is a system well utilized by other developed Western countries. That is the system of consultation. Consultation does not mean that you should [word indistinct]. This can be achieved only when you set up your committees in both houses — the National Assembly and Senate. Implement your code of action through the committees because you cannot succeed until all your members delve to the depth of an issue and seek a solution to it. You have to assist the government and guide it. The government and the cabinet, led by the prime minister, are so busy that they cannot reach the botton of everything, they need your assistance. You should form your committees in the National Assembly and the Senate, and I suggest that these committees not be headed by ministers. Elect your own members and protect [as heard] your ministers. [applause] I cannot have a comprehensive discussion on the committee's working in my speech today. But I know that there are figures in this house, this Federal Advisory Council, this Senate and National Assembly, who go to the Western countries and gugest to them how to run their committee system. They are present here now in this hall. Go and seek their assistance and consult with them, set up your committees, give the committees a chance, let them reach the botton of problems, and then give them the resources and see how they solve the problems. I hope that, Mr Speaker, house leader Mr Mohammad Khan Junejo and Senate Chairman Mr Ghulam Ishaq will pay special attention to it and efforts will be made in the next sessions to consider necessary steps for the benefit of nation and country.

I would like to state regarding the last point which I mentioned before is that while running the affairs of the country you should keep vigil on the external situation as well and protect the country from every internal and external threat so that no one can say that we as a nation are not worthy of democracy, or that we can create crises but are not capable of solving them. I have firm faith in the capability of 90 million people. I am proud of their spirit of independence. I have complete confidence in their sense of democracy. I am entrusting the country's steering wheel to them and announcing the lifting of martial law before these distinguished guests immediately after the end of my speech today, the 30th December 1985. Thank God. [applause]

I seek your permission to conclude my speech and would like to call you to salute the founders of Pakistan, the martyrs of the independence movement, the people imbued with the spirit of independence and the custodians of democracy. Long live Pakistan and may the era of democracy endure. May peace and the blessings of God be upon you. [applause]

Parties React To Lifting of Martial Law

BK311359 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1330 GMT 31 Dec 85

[Text] The leader of the National Democratic Party of Pakistan, Khan Abdul Wali Khan, has maintained that the lifting of martial law [in Pakistan] does not mean reversion to the constitutional position as it existed in 1977. He said the eighth amendment passed by Parliament has practically abolished the parlimentary form of government and invested the president with dictatorial power.

Leaders of the banned Movement for Restoration of Democracy say the eighth constitutional amendment has not, in fact, lifted the martial law but reimposed after surgery.

Leaders of the Pakistan People's Party described the present asemblies as competent to run the affairs of the country.

Minister Rules Out Curb on Freedom of Expression

BK010330 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 1 Jan 86

[Text] The present government has no intention of imposing any kind of restriction on the freedom of expression or the press thereby deviating from the Constitution. This was stated by Federal Information Minister Hamid Nasir Chatha last night. He said that the present government has not imposed any restriction on newspapers since its assumption of office 8 months ago and it will strictly adhere to this policy in the future as well.

BANGLADESH

Press Note Says Absentees Returning To Work

BK311645 Dhaka Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 31 Dec 85

[Text] In a number of government offices, all the absenting officers joined their duties today. A press note issued in Dhaka says following yesterday's government directive, attendance of engineers and agriculturalists in some offices were satisfactory, while in other offices cent [one hundred] percent attendance was noticed. In other offices also a number of officers have already joined and others are joining gradually.

The press note says the government, however, observes with regret that it has not been possible to mitigate the sufferings of patients in government hospitals due to (?reduced) attendance of the medical officers.

Emergency Hospitals Set Up

BK020145 Dhaka Domestic Service in English 0110 GMT 2 Jan 86

[Text] The government has decided to set up field hospitals in three places in Dhaka City for attending emergency services. A press note issued in Dhaka last night says one such field hospital will be set up by the Army at the police control room at the Surawardy Udyan and the other at the police hospital, Rajarbagh. The third hospital will be set up by the BDR [Bangladesh Rifles] in Pilkhana. These field hospitals start operating from tomorrow.

Six officers of different offices and autonomous organizations have been removed from service. They are Mr M.H. Khan, additional chief engineer; Mr M.A. Karim, superintending engineer; Mr A. H. Molla, superintending engineer of Public Health Engineering; Mr Abdul Kasem, executive engineer of Water Development Board; Dr Nazrul Islam, medical officer, Tangail health complex; and Mirza Shafiq Ibrahim, senior officers, Bangladesh Silpa Rin Sngstha.

Opposition Groups Call For General Strike 5 Jan

HK011458 Hong Kong AFP in English 1442 GMT 1 Jan 86

[Text] Dhaka, Jan 1 (AFP) — Three major opposition groupings today issued separate calls for a half day general strike in Dhaka on Sunday to push demands for an end to martial law. The strike calls were made at three separate rallies held by two alliances of 15 and seven parties and the right-wing fundamentalist Jamiat-e Islami Party here.

The rallies were marking today's lifting of the ban on open political activities imposed by the military regime of President Hussain Mohammad Ershad ten months ago. Opposition leaders told the rallies that they must step up their agitation against Lieutenant-General Ershad who came to power in a bloodless coup in March 1982.

The opposition parties have issued a five-point demand for an end to martial law, the restoration of fundamental rights and the early holding of national polls under a neutral and caretaker government. Political activities were banned last March when Lt-Gen. Ershad tightened martial law regulations, after the opposition had said they would boycott elections he had planned.

The opposition alliances also extended support to striking professionals and textile workers who have been agitating for higher pay and benefits. Nearly 40,000 doctors, engineers and agricultural officials in public service have been on strike since December 22 to press for higher pay and benefits. Their action coincided with a strike by nearly 250,000 textile workers, also pressing for higher wages and benefits.

Police Raid Strikers' Headquarters

BK020319 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 2 Jan 86

[Text] In Bangladesh, the 10-month-old ban on open political activities has been lifted. This was announced by President Ershad in Dhaka. Two major opposition parties held three separate rallies in the Bangladesh capital yesterday marking the resumption of political activities.

Reports say that lakhs of people attended the rally. The opposition alliance has announced a 1/2-day general strike in Dhaka on Sunday [5 January] to protest against martial law.

Mrs Hasina Wajed, an opposition leader, said she would launch a disobedience movement to force the government to restore democracy.

In the meantime, police have reportedly raided the headquarters of the professionals who are on strike. About 100 persons were detained in the raid in Dhaka. Their strike is in support of the demand for higher pay.

SRI LANKA

President Restores Rights to Mrs Bandaranaike

BK011319 Colombo Domestic Service in English 1245 GMT 1 Jan 86

[Text] In a magnanimous gesture in the new year, President J.R. Jayewardene granted a free pardon to Mrs Sirimavo Bandaranaike and restored her civic rights. An order to this effect was signed by the president this morning.

Parliament revoked Mrs Bandaranaike's civic rights in October 1980 for 7 years. The president invoked Section 34 of the Constitution to restore the civic rights before the expiry of the prescribed period.

The president also granted an unconditional pardon to Nihal Jayewickrema, Dr M.A.M. Jalaldeen and posthumously to Felix R. Dias Bandaranaike, whose civic rights were revoked by Parliament.

Further Details

HK011430 Hong Kong AFP in English 1418 GMT 1 Jan 86

[Text] Colombo, Jan 1 (AFP) — President Junius Jayewardene today restored the civic rights of his political archrival, Sirimavo Bandaranaike, leader of the single largest opposition party, an official announcement said. The surprise move came two years ahead of schedule and was Mr. Jayewardene's first official act of the new year. The announcement said Mr. Jayewardene had signed a document which granted a free pardon to the former prime minister, who still heads the Sri Lanka Freedom Party.

Mrs. Bandaranaike was stripped of her civic rights for seven years on October 16, 1980 after a presidential commission ruled that she had abused her power during her term as prime minister from 1970 to 1977. Mrs. Bandaranaike was the world's first woman prime minister and was elected president of the Non-aligned Movement in 1976.

She said after hearing of the pardon that the restoration of her civic rights was due to international pressure brought on Mr. Jayewardene. She added that she had never sought such a pardon, and that she regarded the restoration of her rights as the beginning of a major political change in the island but did not elaborate.

Similar free pardons were granted today to Mrs. Bandaranaike's justice minister and kinsman Felix Dias Bandaranaike who died last year, Justice Ministry Secretary Nihal Jayawickrema who held office during Mrs Bandaranaike's regime, and Dr. Mohamed Jalaldeen who was removed from Parliament in the present government on charges of corruption.

Bandaranaike Statement

HK020836 Hong Kong AFP in English 0812 GMT 2 Jan 86

[By Neville de Silva]

[Text] Colombo, Jan 2 (AFP) — Former prime minister Sirima Bandaranaike is back on the political centre stage after President Junius Jayewardene restored her civic rights, and the question now is when she will re-enter parliament.

The world's first woman prime minister and leader of the Sri Lanka Freedom Party (SLFP), the main opposition group, is apparently in no hurry. "I don't want to get tied down in parliament. I am more interested in being out in the country campaigning," she told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE today. She clearly suspects that tying her "down in parliament" was part of Mr. Jayewardene's stragegy in his surprise move yesterday to restore her civic rights nearly two years ahead of time and open the doors for her return.

Mrs. Bandaranaike was disenfranchised and deprived of her seat in parliament following the findings of a special presidential commission. She was charged with abuse and misuse of power during her seven-year administration from 1970 and disenfranchised by parliament in October 1980 for seven years on the commission's findings.

Less than 24 hours after the presidential pardon restored her political rights, a jubilant Mrs. Bandaranaike today was preparing to resume her campaign against the Jayewardene government. She has received hundreds of messages of congratulations, hundreds of well-wishers have gathered at her Rosmead Place residence and the telephone rings incessantly as more congratulatory messages pour in. "They should not congratulate me. They should congratulate President Jayewardene. At last he has been enlightened," she said laughing, and added that international pressure was partly responsible for the president's action. But she is still very defiant. "I did not ask for a pardon," she said. "I did not do any wrong. Now the injustice has been corrected." Almost every political party canvassed by local newspapers echoed this view as they welcomed the restoration. "Personally and on behalf of the party I am delighted that this injustice has been redressed," said Neelam Tiruchelvam of the Tamil United Liberation Front (TULF), the main Tamil party.

The main political question now is what Mrs. Bandaranaike will do now she is free to re-enter parliament. There are two ways she can regain the seat she lost when parliament, which has more than a two-third government majority, voted her out. The SLFP must get one of its parliamentarians to resign so she could enter through the consequent by-election. Or the party could nominate a candidate to replace the one that resigned without going through an election, as the current constitution permits.

But Mrs. Bandaranaike also has reasons for not rushing into the house. She has said that this parliament, originally elected for six years, has outlived its period as the government extended its life by another term through a refendum in December 1982. She has also been campaigning for a general election, saying that the Tamil separatist issue cannot be solved without a fresh mandate from the people. Her remarks seemed to buttress the feeling in sections of the SLFP that she will not seek to re-enter parliament right now. No special meeting of the party's Central Committee, the policy-making body, is scheduled.

But Mrs. Bandaranaike — who has effectively led the party since the assassination of Prime Minister Solomon [Bandaranaike] in 1959 and twice serviced as premier — is still in virtual control of the SLFP and remains the only effective political challenge to President Jayewardene and the ruling United National Party (UNP).

She has been a major figure in the Non-aligned Movement, which she headed in 1976 until her electoral defeat the next year, and has been a strong supporter of the Arabs and the Palestine cause. She suspended diplomatic relations with Israel and established full ties with North Korea, North Vietnam and the Provisional Government of South Vietnam when she came to power for the second time in 1970 in tandem with the pro-Trotskyist Lanka Sama Samaja Party (LSSP) and the Communist Party. Five years later political differences led to the LSSP's pull-out from the government followed a year later by the Communists.

Meanwhile in the ruling UNP there is some unease. Not even the cabinet appears to have known that President Jayewardene would restore Mrs. Bandaranaike's civic rights yesterday, although he had sounded out the minister some time back. Political circles, speculating about what the presidental move means, agree that if the country's ethnic problem is to be solved peacefully, a majority Sinhala consensus is needed. And without SLFP support there can be no such consensus.

Comments on Tamil Issue

BK020344 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 2 Jan 86

[Text] The Sri Lanka Freedom Party leader, Mrs Sirimavo Bandaranaike, has called for general elections to solve the ethnic crisis in the island. Speaking to newsmen at a press briefing after she was granted free pardon yesterday, Mrs Bandaranaike said the militants should lay down their arms and let the people choose Tamil representatives with whom the government can negotiate.

She said the Sri Lankan Government should create conditions conducive to holding general elections.

Asked to comment on the recent TULF proposals, Mrs Bandaranaike said a settlement with TULF may not receive the approval of all the Tamil groups.

Khomeyni Meets Officials of Revolution Committees

LD021101 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 2 Jan 86

[Text] This morning the responsible clergymen and commanders of the Islamic Revolution committees from all over the country, accompanied by Mr Serajoddin Musavi, the deputy commander of the Islamic Revolution committees, met with Imam Khomeyni, the commander in chief of the Armed Forces, at Hoseyniyeh-e Jamaran.

Referring to the mission of the Islamic Revolution committees in guarding the country's border, the deputy commander of the Islamic Revolution committees declared the full readiness of the committee guards to go to the border to engage in the relentless struggle against the agents of global arrogance and international smugglers. He pointed out that, as in the early days of the revolution, the Islamic Revolution committees are performing their duties under the guidance of the combative clergy, and that they are determined to uproot the smugglers of narcotics. At the conclusion of the meeting, the imam of the ummah responded to the sentiments expressed by the audience.

Musavi Addresses Military on Superpower Plots

GF011558 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 21 Dec 85 p 22

[*KEYHAN* Political Service report]

[Text] Prime Minister Engineer Mir Hoseyn Musavi addressed the 7th day of the seminar of commanders of major units of the ground forces of the Army of the Islamic Republic this morning. The prime minister referred to the overall situation of the country in view of world politics and explained in detail the plots and hostile steps of the superpowers against the Islamic system and the Islamic revolution.

In part of his speech he said: Our country is strategically very important for both the big and regional powers. If we look at the basic role of the United States in the political unrest in the region and its plots, and make a superficial comparison of these plots in relation to Iran, we see just how concerned they have been about losing Iran. You know that 10 million barrels of oil is carried daily through the Persian Gulf and this determines the fate of the world. With the victory of the Islamic revolution, the reality emerged that we could use oil as a weapon against the superpowers. In the same connection, the Western military encirclement through NATO and the goals of this pact must be considered, as it is the Islamic Republic of Iran which is breaking the chain of this circle in the region.

The prime minister added: The matter is sensitive in the same manner with regard to the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union has long desired access to the southern waters via Iran. In fact, we believe that the occupation of Afghanistan is the first step in this connection. If the Soviet Union gets a firm foothold there, its next step probably will be Baluchestan. And seriously, because we follow the factor of our creed and ideology in defending the Afghan mujahidin. [sentence as published] In view of security, it would not be good for the Soviet Union to stabilize itself in Afghanistan because this could in the long run endanger our situation. He added: Iran, in the eyes of the Soviet Union, is a key. If they can get hold of it, they will be able to step into the vast expanse of the countries in the region, thus surely affecting the future of the nations in the region. The prime minister further explained that if this happens, then governments such as Saudi Arabia, Pakistan, and Turkey, which have no roots among the people, could not be relied upon.

The last 7-years' experience has shown us that even if the whole world turns against us and political and economic plots are carried further, then, as long as we have Islam and remain a committed and united nation, we can stand up against all plots to safeguard our independence. The prime minister stressed the importance and role of the defense forces in overcoming the plots of the enemy and said: If our country wants to remain independent, we need the defense forces to protect this independence. This fact gains added importance because of the extent of the plots against our country.

Engineer Musavi added: In any case, there is little possibility of direct attacks on us by the Soviet Union or the United States because the past experiences of the superpowers on the global level will prevent them from doing so; but the possibility that they will engage in limited instigations which may be within their scope cannot be ruled out — Iraq is proof of this.

He added: There is no reason to believe that as we implement our policy in a steadfast way, they will not consider hatching plots and intrigues against us. We need strong combatant forces and, thank God, per Article 43 of the Iranian Constitution, our army has and will continue to carry out its sensitive and important role. It is for this reason that the government, when considering various projects of the country, is fully cognizant of the needs of the army. Briefly, as in all fields, the army also has limitations and we can see shortfalls; such shortfalls are being experienced by the entire society. We must also realize that the government currently is facing a large number of difficulties.

The prime minister, while explaining the difficulties and bottlenecks including the imposed war which the government has been facing from the very beginning, added: It is quite possible that you, the soldier brothers, are not aware of the plots which have been hatched against the country. We have been put under great pressure politically and economically on the global level.

Economic sanctions, particularly in the military field, are one of the plots which still continue. Countries dependent on the superpowers are in great debt; the United States or other powers flood these countries with military and arms aid. However, nothing of the sort has happened to our country. During the visit of Tariq 'Aziz to Britain a loan of $500 million was given to Iraq to buy arms. According to estimates, the Iraqi regime owes $7 billion to France, in addition to the $40 billion which has been placed at the disposal of Iraq, no strings attached, by Kuwait and Saudi Arabia.

The prime minister then referred to American aid which was given to Iraq last year to buy wheat. He said: At a time when we believed that relations between Iraq and the United States were at a low point, American banks loaned Iraq $600 or 700 million; we have never had such aid and never will.

In conclusion, the prime minister referred to the difficulties of the government in meeting the needs of the country, including the war, and stressed the duties of the government with regard to achieving the goals of the war. He said that in view of the importance that the war has for our country, the government has given priority to war needs and that it is the duty of the government to meet these needs.

Majlis Turns Down 2 Musavi Appointees

LD021207 Tehran IRNA in English 0928 GMT 2 Jan 86

[Text] Tehran, Jan 2, IRNA — Prime Minister Mir Hoseyn Musavi here Thursday proposed candidates for the two vacant Ministries of Economic and Financial Affairs, and Mines and Metals. In a letter to the Majlis (Parliament), the prime minister proposed Mohammad Javad Iravani and Mohammad Reza Ayatollahi as the ministers of economics and financial affairs, and mines and metals respectively. The two ministries have been vacant since the formation of the new cabinet last October. The Majlis, after debating credentials of the then nominees for the posts, turned them down.

Minister Reports Members of Leftist Group Arrested

LD011822 Tehran IRNA in English 1712 GMT 1 Jan 86

[Text] Tehran, Jan. 1, IRNA — A group of sixty ranking members of the outlawed leftist splinter group of Feda'iyan-e Khalq were recently arrested in Iran, according to Information Minister Mohammad Mohammadi Rayshahri in an interview with the Persian daily *KEYHAN* Wednesday [1 January]. Among the arrested are Ghodratollah Arjmandi, Mahud Mahmudi, Karim Haqhlimohammadi, Davud Yussefi. Member of the organization Manizjeh Talebi committed suicide by swallowing a cyanide tablet seconds before her arrest.

The Fed'iyan-e Khalq organization, a Marxist underground group, split in 1981 forming a majority group and a minority splinter group in the wake of ideological disagreement between leading members of the organization. The majority group opposes the Islamic statehood but does not advocate armed resistance against the Islamic Government.

Rayshari has said that the leaders of the splinter group are in Iraq receiving support from the [words indistinct] regime, while other members of the group have been busy with subversive plots in Iran. A computer wireless for international communication, submachine guns, hand guns, grenades and photostat copiers are among the equipments seized from the group.

Rayshahri has said that his ministry is essentially concerned with the task of identifying and arresting members of subversive groups that wage armed resistance against the Islamic Government. "If some one is simply a political opponent we have nothing to do with him", he has said.

The Information Ministry official has asserted to the paper that the officials of his ministry work within the bounds of law and of the Islamic ethics. "None of them are allowed even to slap anyone in the face", the paper quotes him as saying. Rayshahri has also said that Iranians who fled the country after the 1979 Islamic revolution can return home if they do not have criminal records. Recent press reports say many Iranian run-aways in Europe and the United States live a despicable life.

'Terrorist Teams' Shattered in Khuzestan Province

LD021027 Tehran IRNA in English 0925 GMT 2 Jan 86

[Text] Ahvaz, Khuzestan Prov., Jan. 2, IRNA — Two teams of the terrorist Monafeqin (MKO) [Mojahedin-e Khalq] organisation have been recently shattered and nine more MKO members have been arrested, Khuzestan general information office announced Wednesday. A number of weapons and some munitions have also been seized from the armed teams which were dispatched from Iraq to Khuzestan across the border.

The announcement said that a member of one of the teams, Mujtaba Hamzeh-Louiyan who was responsible for three assassinations, was killed in a clash with security forces who suffered no losses. The MKO sent another terrorist team to Iran which martyred a committed Muslim, Mohammad Ommati, July 1, 1985. The team was later identified and one of its members arrested as he tried to flee the country. He is now awaiting trial.

Four guns, five hand grenades, 20 cyanide tablets and a number of cartridges have been seized from the two groups, the report added.

The announcement further said that the other nine MKO members were arrested on charges of burning government property, acts of espionage and distributing anti-revolutionary tracts.

Military Official Details Seizure of Danish Ship

GF020544 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 2 Jan 86

[Text] In an interview with our correspondent in Bandar-e 'Abbas, a military official discussed the Danish ship *Hornland*, which was detained by our naval forces and which contained explosives and ammunition imported on behalf of the Iraqi regime. He said that our forces became suspicious and stopped the Danish ship and ordered it to sail to one of our ports.

He added: After searching the ship, we discovered 60 tons of explosives and ammunition which was destined for the Iraqi regime. The cargo was unloaded and a search of the rest of the cargo continues.

The ship's captain, a Danish national, told our correspondent: We loaded our cargo in Spain, France, Belgium, the FRG, and Poland for transport to Kuwaiti ports where the cargo, which was destined for Iraq, was to be unloaded. We then intended to proceed on to Karachi, Colombo, and Bangkok.

He added: We loaded the cargo destined for Iraq in Poland without knowing to whom it belonged. However, after we discovered what the bill of lading included, we knew that these goods were destined for Iraq.

Further Reportage on Visit of Turkish Delegation

Departure Delayed

LD311609 Tehran IRNA in English 1521 GMT 31 Dec 85

[Text] Tehran, Dec. 31, IRNA — A Foreign Ministry spokesman said to IRNA here today that a 125-member Turkish delegation visiting Tehran continues to stay here because a Turkish airliner which is due to fly the delegation back to Turkey has not yet landed in Tehran.

On Monday Iraqi fighter planes intercepted a Turkish Boeing 737 forcing her back to Ankara. The Turkish plane was to fly home Turkey's Minister of State for Economic Affairs Tinaz Titiz and 125 Turkish Government officials and businessmen on an official visit here. Iraq apparently resents good neighbourly relations between Tehran and Ankara and seeks to damage the growing relations between the two capitals cost what it may.

Unconfirmed reports indicate that the Turkish Government is negotiating with the Soviets to use the Soviet airspace north of Iran for entering the Iranian airspace. The Baghdad regime has threatened to blast the Turkish plane. The Turkish Boeing 737 is now at Van airport in Turkey.

Economic Protocol Signed

LD311811 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 31 Dec 85

[Text] At the conclusion of the visit to our country by the Turkish economic delegation a protocol for economic cooperation between the two countries was signed today by Minister of Heavy Industry Behzad Nabavi and Turkish Minister of State for Economic Affairs Mustafa Tinaz Titiz.

Following the signing of this protocol Mr Nabavi thanked the Turkish delegation and expressed regret over the Iraqi Ba'thist regime's action in preventing the arrival of a Turkish aircraft for the return of the Turkish economic delegation. He said: I hope that during the forthcoming visit to Iran by Turkish Prime Minister Turgut Ozal bilateral problems will be discussed and studied and that the desired results will be achieved.

In connection with the two countries' 1986 protocol the Turkish minister of state for economic affairs then referred to the problem of the transport and export of iron and steel, saying: I hope that we shall witness greater cooperation between the two countries in contract and consultant engineering.

Further Details

GF010639 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 1 Jan 86

[Text] Mr Mustafa Tinaz Titiz, Turkish minister of state for economic affairs, whose return to his country was delayed for 2 days due to Iraqi threats to the Turkish plane, finally left Tehran for Ankara this morning. According to an IRNA report, the plane carrying the Turkish minister of state and his delegation flew to Ankara over Soviet territory. According to the same report, before leaving for Ankara, the Turkish minister of state for economic affairs -- responding to a question on why the Iraqi regime, despite condemnation of threats to aviation routes, had taken such a position -- stated he would reply to the question after learning the details of the matter, and would then state his opinion.

It should be recalled that at the end of the week-long stay in our country of Mr Mustafa Tinaz Titzi and his delegation an economic protocol was signed between Iran and Turkey.

Mr Behzad Nabavi, Iranian minister for heavy industries, signed the protocol on behalf of Iran. He said: Fortunately, this protocol has several good points and few vague or (?blind spots) compared with previous protocols. Mr Nabavi expressed satisfaction with the talks between Iran and Turkey. He said: Since the beginning of the year [Islamic year, beginning on 21 March] Iran has exported non-petroleum products worth $24 million to Turkey. Based on the present protocol, exports are expected to increase. Mr Nabavi said: The major share of Iran-Turkish cooperation consists of industrial and technological cooperation. In this regard there will be the necessary cooperation between machine building companies of Iran and Turkey.

The Iranian minister of heavy industries said: Agreement was also reached concerning ceramics, glass, and wire. He added: Concerning transportation, important talks fortunately ended satisfactorily. Under the present protocol arrangements have been worked out for the movement of Iranian trucks in Turkey. The protocol has removed previous problems. Mr Behzad Nabavi added: Concerning railroad transportation, it is expected that next year the volume of goods moved via rail will reach about 1 million tons.

Mr Mustafa Tinaz Titzi, the Turkish minister of state for economic affairs, said: The protocol provides new opportunities for cooperation between Iran and Turkey. Under the protocol it was decided that the export of non-petroleum products from Turkey to Iran would increase. It is possible that during next year Turkey will purchase non-petroleum products worth about $75 million. The Turkish minister of state said: The volume of trade between the two countries based on a previous protocol had reached $2.3 billion. It is expected that in 1986 this could reach $3 billion.

Kurdish Muslims Clash with Iraqi Forces

LD011623 Tehran IRNA in English 1548 GMT 1 Jan 86

[Text] Tehran, Jan 1, IRNA — Clashes between Kurdish Muslims and the Iraqi Ba'thist forces in northern Iraq have escalated into full-fledged street battles, especially in the city of Al-Sulaymaniyah. According to a bulletin published here by the Supreme Assembly of the Islamic Revolution of Iraq (SAIRI), Iraqi planes destroyed Zarkleh, Vorti and Zari villages in Irbil Province on Dec. 15, forcing villagers to flee to the nearby mountain.

Meanwhile the Iraqi forces rounded up teachers and students at a high school in Sulaymaniyah Province on Dec. 17 and executed three students accusing them of killing an Iraqi soldier. The events have electrified the already tense atmosphere in the area and incited the anger and hatred of the residents.

Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Iraq

Iraq 'Expecting' Attack

LD311743 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 31 Dec 85

[Text] According to an IRNA report, the Iraqi Ba'thist army command has placed its III, IV, VI, and VII Corps on alert. The remarkable increasing daily departure of Karbala' marcher convoys to the fronts of the imposed war and the vast volunteer presence on the fighting lines against the Ba'thist enemy are the prime cause for the order issued to put the Iraqi army on full alert. This order shows the fear and terror by the declining enemy forces for a sudden, devastating attack by Islam's combatnats. The dispatch of tens of thousands of volunteers to fight against the Ba'thist infidels has undermined the morale of Iraqi soldiers, NCO's and officers to such an extent that this week enemy forces are continuously illuminating the operational zones throughout the night by firing various types of star shells. Military sources add that the enemy is expecting an attack by Iranian forces at any moment and the nervous moves by Iraqi forces arising from their fear of an Iranian attack are unprecedented in the past few years.

According to this report the Zionist Ba'thist regime which is powerless in the face of Islam's combatants and the flood of Karbala' marchers, today flew a number of its aircraft which intruded into the airspace over a number of our border towns. According to the IRNA report, the aircraft raids were repulsed thanks to defensive fire by Islam's forces and enemy aircraft were forced to flee.

Iraqi Aircraft Violate Airspace

LD311826 Tehran IRNA in English 1639 GMT 31 Dec 85

[Text] Tehran, Dec 31, IRNA — Invading Iraqi planes violated the airspace of a number of Iranian cities, mostly in the west of the country, Tuesday. The anti-aircraft fire of the Islamic Combatants forced all these enemy planes to flee. They broke the sound barrier in some cities, when fleeing.

Iraqi Jet Downed

LD011716 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 1 Jan 86

[Text] The Khatam ol-Anbiya Headquarters, the joint operational center of the Islamic Republic of Iran (IRI) Armed Forces and the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps report that at 1045 hours yesterday morning, a raiding Iraqi Mirage aircraft which intended to bomb the positions and fortification of Islam's forces in the southern operational sector became the target of fire by ground-to-air defense units of Islam's corpsmen and was shot down.

According to a report by the Joint Staff of the IRI Armed Forces in retaliation against the recent wicked deeds of the enemy, at 1130 hours this morning, 11 Dey [1 January 86], IRI Air Force pilots flying a few fighter-bombers, bombed enemy communications and radio installations in the Sayyid Sadiq area with the geographical coordinates 35 22 N and 45.49 E. After inflicting heavy losses and casualties all returned safely to their bases.

Yesterday, on the country's northwestern and western fronts as a result of fire by Islam's combatants an ammunition dump, 3 squad trenches, 2 observation posts and 4 enemy trucks were destroyed, and more than 100 Saddamists were either killed or wounded.

As a result of bombing by the Iraqi Ba'thist forces yesterday a number of dear civilian compatriots in the villages around Piranshahr, Marivan and Hoveyreh were injured. Also thanks to enemy long-range and heavy weapon fire four houses in Abadan were damaged.

Fate of Iraqi Pilot Unknown

LD011750 Tehran IRNA in English 1705 GMT 1 Jan 86

[Text] Tehran, Jan. 1, IRNA — An Iraqi Mirage fighter was shot down by ground-to-air defence fire of the Islamic combatants in the southern operation region at 10:45 hours local time (07:15 hours GMT) Tuesday, announced the Khatam ol-Anbiya joint IRGC-Army Headquarters Wednesday. Nothing was known about the fate of the pilot of the plane which intended to bombard the positions of the Iranian forces.

In another development, eight invading enemy planes bombarded the outskirts of Golan township in the Salehabad district of Ilam, in the west of the country, at 16:00 hours (12:30 GMT) Tuesday. The attack, however, did not inflict any casualties and losses. Iraqi planes also violated the airspace of Salehabad twice Tuesday, but were forced to flee by the anti-aircraft fire of Iran's Islamic defenders.

Iraqi Installations Bombed

GF011136 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 1 Jan 86

[Summary from poor reception] The Joint Command of the Islamic Republic of Iran announced today that its fighters today raided Iraqi installations in [name indistinct] Sadiq at 1130 [0800 GMT] and set them ablaze. All the planes returned safely to base.

Spokesman Denies Residential Areas Hit

LD021138 Tehran IRNA in English 1053 GMT 2 Jan 86

[Text] Tehran, Jan. 2, IRNA — A spokesman for the War Information Headquarters (WIH) here Thursday categorically denied Iraqi claims that Iran had bombarded residential areas of the Iraqi city of Al-Sulaymaniyah, Wednesday. He told IRNA that Iranian planes on Wednesday attacked Iraqi communication and radio installations 10 kms west of Sayyid Sadiq and struck right at the point. There are no residential quarters in the nearby area, he said. However, he added, the Baghdad regime had eventually admitted that over the past few days Iranian planes had bombarded Iraq's economic establishments.

He further added that the Baghdad regime by resorting to these baseless claims was seeking a pretext to justify renewal of its violations of international regulations in the war, including attacks on residential quarters and resuming the "war of cities".

The spokesman called on the United Nations Secretary general, Javier Perez de Cuellar, to dispatch a delegation to inspect the area which the Iraqi regime claims to have been hit by Iranian war planes.

Referring to the interception of a Turkish passenger (?aircraft) by the Iraqi [words indistinct] last Monday, the spokesman said that the Baghdad government denied this despite its confirmation by official Turkish [words indistinct].

The Iraqi regime has ignored a protest of the Turkish Foreign Ministry in this regard.

Communique No 2,336

LD311756 Tehran IRNA in English 1645 GMT 31 Dec 85

["Iraqi Troop Site Sustains Heavy Losses" — IRNA headline]

[Text] Tehran, Dec. 31, IRNA — Iran's jet fighters bombed an Iraqi troop concentration center (at 36.11 north and 45.08 east coordinates) east of the city of Ramiyah, north Iraq, at 10:50 hours (7:20 hours GMT) Tuesday, repors the joint staff command of the armed forces here Tuesday.

In its communique number 2336, the command says that substantial casualties and damages were inflicted on Iraqi forces by the Iranian war planes which all returned to their bases safely.

The command further says that Iranian artillery fire on Iraqi positions in the western fronts on Monday killed or wounded at least 10 Iraqi soldiers and destroyed six bunkers and two observation posts of theirs.

The exchange of fire between Iranian Muslim combatants and Iraqi troops continued in the northwestern fronts Monday during which a number of Iraqi soldiers were killed or wounded, their artillery silenced, and several enemy bunkers destroyed, according to the communique.

In the southern fronts, the communique says, Iran's Muslim forces responded to artillery fire of Iraqi troops Monday killing or wounding (?some) Iraqi soldiers as well as preventing their operations.

An Iraqi patrol unit trying to infiltrate Iranian positions in Mehran Monday met with Iranian artillery fire and was forced to flee while sustaining heavy casulaties, reports the joint staff.

Elsewhere, the joint staff says that Iran's gendarmerie forces pounded Iraqi positions across the Arvand River Monday, inflicting considerable casualties and losses on them, halting operations of Iraqi engineering machinery and silencing their artillery fire. Meanwhile, one house in the city of Abadan was hit and damaged by Iraqi artillery fire Monday.

Iraq Shells Abadan, Khorramshahr

GF011416 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1330 GMT 1 Jan 86

[Text] According to the Central News Unit, the criminals of the Ba'thist-Zionist ruling regime of Iraq attacked the steadfast cities of Abadan and Khorramshahr with long-range heavy artillery in the past 24 hours. Four residential units in Abadan were damaged. Some losses were sustained in Khorramshahr.

FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

3 JANUARY 1986

Aftermath of Terrorist Attacks

Commenting on the possibility of Israeli and U.S. reprisals for the Rome and Vienna airport shootings, the Cairo paper *AL-JUMHURIYAH* warned of U.S. and Israeli preparations, according to MENA, adding that the U.S.-Israeli strategic cooperation agreement aims not at peace but at imposing "arbitrary stability" regardless of the damage inflicted on Arab interests. Iranian President 'Ali Khamene'i expressed Iran's "absolute support" for Libya against "foreign threats and provocations," according to Tripoli's Voice of Greater Arab Homeland radio.

Lebanon

Sources close to President Amin al-Jumayyil said his talks with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad in Damascus 2 January were held in a "positive atmosphere," noting that Al-Jumayyil wants sufficient time for consultations to muster support for the tripartite agreement, Radio Monte Carlo reported. The two presidents agreed to meet again 9 January after further contacts and consultations with other parties, the sources disclosed. An editorial by Syria's *TISHRIN*, reviewed by Damascus radio, said the latest round of Al-Jumayyil-Al-Asad talks was aimed at removing obstacles to the tripartite agreement and at ensuring the broadest Lebanese consensus. *TISHRIN* accused Israel of trying to undermine the Lebanese accord by "direct threats" against Syria and by "belligerent acts" in southern Lebanon.

In the south, "heavy fighting" continued between "Popular Liberation Army" fighters and General Antoine Lahd's army of southern Lebanon (ASL), according to Beirut radio, which said the ASL lost 3 tanks in an unsuccessful attempt to advance on the front between Jazzin and Sidon. Jerusalem television announced that IDF artillery fired at "terrorist targets" in Lebanon, noting that this was in response to recent katyusha rocket attacks on the Upper Galilee.

Syria

Syria recently received 250 Soviet T-80 tanks and has deployed over 100 T-80's on the Golan Heights, the Kuwaiti paper *AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM stated in a report from Damascus cited by* KUNA.

PLO Affairs

The PLO is studying a Syrian proposal for reconciliation, Fatah Central Committee member Hani al-Hasan disclosed in a statement reported by Cairo radio. Nevertheless, PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat warned in a press interview cited by AFP that Syria's objective in restoring relations with Jordan is to provoke a split between the latter and the PLO. Fatah Central Committee Member Salah Khalaf likewise expressed apprehension that the Syrian-Jordanian rapprochement "could be at the expense of the PLO" during an interview with the Kuwaiti paper *AL-QABAS*.

Iran-Iraq War

Detailing Iraqi military activity for 2 January, an Iraqi communique broadcast by Voice of the Masses radio said Iraqi planes raided Khark Island and six Iranian military camps.

Sudan: SPLA Offensive in Bahr al Ghazal

The Sudanese People's Liberation Army (SPLA) captured Yirol 27 December and is currently moving toward Rumbek, the clandestine SPLA radio announced.

Pakistan-DRA

Pakistan has received information about the withdrawal of foreign troops from Afghanistan, a Pakistani Foreign Office spokesman revealed in a statement reported by Karachi radio. The spokesman was commenting on U.S. press reports that the DRA submitted a timetable for the withdrawal of Soviet troops during the latest round of UN-sponsored talks in Geneva.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

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100 Soviet-Karmal Troops Said Killed in Qandahar

BK021543 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 2 Jan 86

[Text] According to reports, a mujahidin attack on the military headquarters in Qandahar on the eve of the 6th anniversary of Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan killed more than 100 Soviet-Karmal soldiers and officials. According to the report the governor of Qandahar was able to save his life with great difficulty. Another report says that mujahidins, during a clash with Soviet-Karmal troops in Vardhak Province, downed a helicopter gunship killing its entire crew.

SPA: TV Station Attacked

GF021910 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1830 GMT 2 Jan 86

[Text] Islamabad, 2 Jan (SPA) — The Afghan mujahidin have killed over 72 troops of the Soviet agent Afghan regime forces. They also knocked out the television station in the city of Qandahar, in western Afghanistan, last Thursday and Friday. Mujahidin sources stated today that the mujahidin attacked military and government installations with missiles on the sixth anniversary of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan indicating that the television station was seriously damaged.

Clashes Between Tribes, Pakistani Forces Reported

LD010618 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0445 GMT 1 Jan 86

[Text] Kabul, December 31, BAKHTAR — Severe clashes between the valorous Afredi and Shenwar tribes and the repressive forces of Pakistan are continuing in various regions of Khyber Agency.

According to the reports reaching here, the despotic rulers of Pakistan assigned their 500 forces equipped with 20 tanks, 40 armoured carrier to raze to the ground the houses of the tribal leaders of Sipie namely Sohrab, Razmohammad, Yar Khan, Shir Ali Khan and their allies in Tela Area. On their return the sanguinary forces of Pakistan were attacked by the courageous youth of Malikden Khel tribe which caused the death of two Pakistani forces and two tribesmen.

The reports state that the criminal Pakistani forces destroyed the houses of Haji Gul Shah Laelo Kohekhel and a number of others in Soorkhamr District by making use of the bulldozers and tanks. This treacherous and inhuman act of the Pakistani regime evoked the anger of the Afredi and Shenwar tribesmen who in return inflicted heavy losses on the Pakistani forces.

"The reports stress that the Afghan counter-revolutionary bandits collaborate with Pakistani forces in their raid against the free tribesmen. But their acts did not remain unpunished. The courageous Afredi youths set on fire a number of the tents of the counter-revolutionaries in the vicinity of Jem area which caused the death of five bandits. Moreover, the explosion [words indistinct] in the Ashnagar Area of Peshawar brought about the death of four counter-revolutionaries and the serious injury of eight others.

The reports add that the valorous Afredi tribesmen launched an armed attack on the despotic Pakistani forces which caused the death of eight Pakistani soldiers. After the incident, the Pakistani rulers ordered their forces to prevent the movement of the Afredis.

Sadeqi Addresses Party Seminar

LD022231 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 2 Jan 86

[Text] A scientific seminar on the party's consolidation of ideological and organizational unity, and the role of the party members in this respect, was held in the Armed Forces High Court's conference hall this morning.

Major-General Mohammad Yasin Sadeqi, PDPA Central Committee Secretary and general head of the Army's political affairs, in his speech referred to the adventurist and aggressive activities of international imperialism, headed by the notorious Reagan administration, and the widening role of judges and judicial personnel for further consolidating the revolutionary legality in light of the 10 theses of Babrak Karmal, PDPA Central Committee secretary and DRA Revolutionary Council president, at the party's 16th plenum.

The BAKHTAR correspondent reports that the chief judge of the Armed Forces high court and a number of its judges spoke on legal and judicial issues at the seminar. A resolution was issued at the conclusion of the seminar.

Defense Secretary To Visit Pakistan 10-12 Jan

BK021303 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 2 Jan 86

[Text] The defense secretary, Mr S.K. Bhatnagar, will be visiting Pakistan from the 10th to the 12th of this month for talks on the situation in Siachin area with the Pakistan defense secretary, Mr (Itlal Hyder Gredy).

The defense secretary will be accompanied by a high level delegation, including an officer of the Surveyer General of India. This was stated by an official spokesman in New Delhi today.

PRAVDA Chief Suggests Increased News Exchange

BK030928 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 3 Jan 86

[Text] The Soviet Union has expressed its keen desire to have greater exchange of news and mass media programs with India besides frequent visits of journalists to each other's country. The editor-in-chief of *PRAVDA*, Mr Viktor Afanasyev, said this to newsmen in New Delhi today. He said he has had discussions with the minister for information and broadcasting, Mr V.N. Gadgil, in this connection. He also had a meeting with the prime minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi.

Mr Afanasyev came to India last month heading a Soviet delegation to take part in the centenary celebration of the Indian National Congress at Bombay.

Opposition Party Official on Pakistan

BK011046 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 1 Jan 86

[Text] The president of the Bharatiya Janata Party, Mr Atal Behari Vajpayee, has called for speedy normalization of relations between Pakistan and India.

Talking to Radio Pakistan's correspondent in Delhi, he called for concluding a no war pact or a treaty of peace and friendship between India and Pakistan. Both countries should initiate steps for removing misgivings and distrust and for establishing close relations based on the principles of sovereign equality and noninterference in each other's relations.

India, he said, should not play the role of hegemonistic power.

He said India must believe Pakistan's statement that its nuclear program was for peaceful purposes. He was of the view that a strong and stable Pakistan was in the interest of peace and security in the region.

Replying to a question about Afghanistan, he said the Bharatiya Janata Party favored the withdrawal of Soviet forces from that country and restoration of Afghanistan's nonaligned and independent status.

2 Killed in Punjab 30 Dec

BK310304 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 31 Dec 85

[Text] In Punjab, two persons were shot dead by some unidentified miscreants near Batala in Gurdaspur District last evening. One of the deceased was killed on the spot while the other died on the way to the hospital. According to the police, the assailants escaped on the moped of the victims.

Punjab Spokesman on Voluntary Surrender of Arms

BK030418 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 3 Jan 86

[Text] The Punjab government has announced that persons possessing unauthorized arms and ammunition will not attract any penal action under the arms act, if they surrender the same by the end of this month. An official spokesman said in Chandigarh this will help unearth unauthorized arms and ammunition. He said such persons would not be required to disclose the manner in which the arms and ammunition were acquired.

Punjab All-Party Meeting Supports Accord

BK030504 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 3 Jan 86

[Text] In Punjab an all-party meeting has appealed to the prime minister to take effective steps to ensure that the spirit of reconciliation created by the Punjab accord is not (?affected) by forces of discord and disunity. The Punjab chief minister, Mr Surjit Singh Barnala presided over the meeting in Chandigarh. In a resolution the meeting reiterated its support to the implementation of the Punjab accord.

Later, talking to newsmen, the finance minister, Mr Balwant Singh, said that the state government is determined to complete the Sutlej-Yamuna link canal by the 15th of August as envisaged in the accord. He said except a stretch of 34 kilometers work on the canal is in progress.

Prime Minister's Address on Economic Progress

BK010911 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1436 GMT 31 Dec 85

[Pakistan Prime Minister Mohammad Khan Junejo's 31 December address to the nation — live]

[Text] In the name of God, the most beneficent, the most merciful. My dear countrymen, peace be upon you. I have the honor to address you on a historic occasion today. With the end of martial law, the dawn of democracy today has brought with it the message of a bright future and marks the beginning of a new epoch for a strong and durable democracy. By the grace of God, we have emerged from an era of trial. Today we enter a democratic era as a united community. This is the time for the restoration of rights. These rights, suspended for the past 20 years, have now been regained by the people. These rights were suspended with the proclamation of the state of emergency in 1965. The popular government which assumed power in the wake of the 1970 elections also kept the people deprived of these rights which remained suspended until yesterday.

By the grace of God, we have now restored these rights to the people. They form the basis of democracy and are a symbol of a democratic society, a sign of the greatness of the country and the nation, and a guarantee for a just economic system for every individual. You are now the guardian of these rights and I hope that they will be used for the benefit of the nation and will help us to move forward from the milestone we have reached today. This proves the political awareness of the Pakistani people.

The restoration of democracy is the product of your historic verdict in the elections of February 1985. History sees us crowned with success today. Those who held different views from us and did not participate in the elections were not confident that martial law would end, but today that uncertainty has been removed. I sincerely invite all those people to forget the differences and the bitterness of the past and join me in expressing happiness on this historic occasion. The democratic journey upon which we are just embarking constitutes a milestone in our history. Let us pledge as an honorable nation that in the future, the government of this holy land will not be changed by agitation or by martial law, but that any change of governments will take place only by means of a democratic process.

To fulfill this pledge, we will have to strengthen democratic traditions and build democratic institutions on strong foundations so that the democratic system can face all kinds of problems and efficiently fulfill the people's expectations. In the next 4 years, my government will consider the consolidation of the democratic system and the establishment of a healthy political tradition as its highest responsibility. These traditions also include provisions for healthy and constructive criticism and differences of opinion.

Ladies and gentlemen: I wish to present you with a few specific points of the program we will implement during the next 4 years to make Pakistan a modern Islamic state and to increase the prosperity and well-being of the people. My program contains five important points: first, to set up a durable Islamic democratic political system based on Pakistan's ideological foundations; second, to promote a just economic system that can eradicate unemployment and ensure the prosperity of the people; third, to prepare the nation for the modern scientific era by eradicating illiteracy; fourth, to eliminate bribery, injustice, and other corrupt practices and to provide a sense of security and justice to the people; fifth, to strengthen the honor and the security of the country through strong national defense and by pursuing a nonaligned and balanced foreign policy. I am confident that with the implementation of this program, we will be able to fulfill the wishes and aspirations of the people and to achieve the basic objective behind the establishment of Pakistan.

We established this country with the pledge to promote Islamic values, democracy, and to ensure economic justice and equal rights for all. We have not been able to fulfill this pledge so far. On this occasion, I do not wish to repeat the failures and shortcomings of our history. I simply would like to recall the words of the founder of Pakistan, Quaid-e-Azam Mohammad Ali Jinnah, during his address to Sibi Darbar [court] in 1948. He said: It is my belief that our salvation lies in following the golden rules of conduct set for us by our great law-giver — the prophet of Islam. Let us lay the foundations of our democracy on the basis of truly Islamic ideals and principles. Our Almighty has taught us that our decisions in the affairs of the state shall be guided by discussion and consultations.

In this new and democratic era we will keep in mind at all times the words of the Quaid-e-Azam and the concept of Pakistan expounded by Allamah Iqbal [the poet and philosopher]. The central point of the thoughts of the founder of Paksitan, Quaid-e-Azam, and the architect of Pakistan, Allamah Iqbal, was the establishment of an Islamic society based on the Islamic judicial system — a society which can guarantee the fulfillment of the spiritual and material needs of the Pakistani people.

During the past 8 years sufficient progress has been made in the promotion of an Islamic system in the country, but as the enforcement of Islamic rules in society is a continuous process, it is essential to periodically review and accelerate, where needed, the steps for Islamization to make the process more result-oriented. My government attaches the highest importance to these steps for the promotion of Islamic brotherhood and national unity. For strengthening the ideological unity of our country, it is also essential that all citizens living in any province or region of the country be aware that this is their own country and they have a full share in its resources and in the opportunities for progress, and its problems are their own. The real convergence of rights and duties will take place when every Pakistani is ready to make sacrifices for the country and gives preference to national interest over his own personal interest. This was the great spirit by virtue of which Pakistan came into being, and it is this spirit which will help us advance toward the goal of Pakistan's security and progress. During the next 4 years, my endeavor will be to see to it that a spirit of progress matures in every citizen of the country and to ensure that Pakistan's ideological unity is further strengthened. The most important means to achieve this objective is a political system in which the people have the full opportunity to participate in affairs at local as well national levels. The major cause for the trials and tribulations we underwent in the past was that the people forgot democratic principles after assuming power. They forgot the people and kept personal and group interests before them. These were the mistakes that caused the disruption in the democratic process in Pakistan. The people's confidence was weakened, unrest spread, and people resorted to agitation, thus paving the way for martial law. It is a major tragedy of our national history that we have spent 17 years out of our 38-year life under direct martial law, and when martial law was lifted we did not pay attention to strengthening the democratic system.

Now, by the grace of God, power has once again been transferred to civilian governments at the federal and provincial levels. We are now passing through the most important phase of our national history. God willing, we will carry forward the democratic political process to another phase with utmost sincerity. We will consolidate democratic traditions and strengthen democratic institutions so that future governments are changed democratically. The responsibility for establishing this tradition does not lie on the government alone, but also rests on those outside the government who should also realize that democracy cannot come simply through slogans, but is fostered by adopting democratic attitudes and by following democratic traditions. As far as government is concerned, I assure you that it will remain committed to democratic principles.

At the same time, however, I also expect every political leader and party to follow democratic principles. It is also their national duty to observe democratic ways. If they oppose any point, they should oppose it democratically. We will provide every opportunity for political parties to organize themselves and contact the people in preparing for the next elections, but if even now some political leaders or parties are hoping for agitation, then I shall request them to learn from their own political history. The experiences of 1958, 1971, and 1977 are before you. Now after 8 and 1/2 years a democratic process has begun. It is everyone's responsibility to nurture this plant of democracy together. The democratic process initiated in the country should in no case be obstructed. This process should continue in the future in an atmosphere of peace and tranquillity to ensure peace and order, economic progress, and social justice in the country.

Ladies and gentlemen: The basic objective of my economic program is to evolve an economic system that will improve the lot of the poor and take effective steps to ensure the prosperity of the undeveloped regions and towns of the country. As an elected government, it is our duty to formulate economic policies that can further accelereate the pace of agricultural and industrial progress so that the (?fruits) of progress can reach all citizens and all regions on the basis of the just principles which are the fundamental pillars of Islam. The fact is that the national economy cannot make the progress we desire until and unless we create a balance and parity in society by providing equal opportunities.

The real foundation of national economic progress does not lie on material resources but the enthusiastic participation of all people and classes in the development process at a national level. Democracy does not mean that the people should elect a government by exercising their right to franchise once in 5 years. The real objective of democracy can be achieved only when the people's total capabilities and their full efforts are utilized for national development. We will all work together.

The objective of my program is not only to give you details of the work I shall do for you, but to identify goals and missions which we have to achieve collectively. An economic system based on social justice is our basic objective. I would like to explain some important and obvious programs and policies through which real progress can be made toward this historic goal.

Seventy percent of Pakistan's population lives in rural areas, but even after 38 years of independence these rural areas have not received a fair share in the development of the country. Eighty-five percent of our rural population is illiterate, 80 percent has no access to clean drinking water, and more than half of the population lacks basic health facilities. I have been observing this state of helplessness and deprivation in the life of the poor people of my region for a long time. Therefore, a major aim of my political life is to lay the foundation of a real revolution in rural life. To achieve this objective, I have decided that the rural programs, which have been given priority in the sixth 5-year plan, should not only be implemented but also be made effective by expanding their scope. God willing, at least 7,000 crore rupees will be spent on rural development programs during the next 5 years so as to universalize education, supply electricity to about 90 percent of rural areas, and spread a network of roads in all rural areas of the country, helping them to come into the mainstream of the national economy. During this period of time, clean drinking water must be supplied to most of the country's population and a basic health unit is to be set up in every union council.

I hope these steps will not only accelerate the pace of agricultural progress but will also mark the beginning of a new era of industrial progress in rural areas. Agricultural development is the basic pillar of rural progress. A fast pace of agricultural development not only increases income and avenues of employment in rural areas but also creates opportunities for developing agrobased and other allied industries. During the past few years, the pace of agricultural development has overall been satisfactory. But even today the per-acre yield of most of the crops is very low and we spend over 1200 crore rupees on agricultural imports every year. Besides, our farmers, especially small farmers, are facing a number of difficulties. We seriously need to find a feasible solution to these problems and to accelrate the pace of agricultural development. That is why I have decided to set up a high-powered agricultural commission which will look into all these problems and submit its recommendations to the government. The formation and the scope of the activity of this commission will soon be announced.

Our problem of waterlogging and salinity needs proper attention in order to protect our natural resources and to accelerate the pace of agricultural development. I have decided that 1500 crore rupees will be spent on projects connected with waterlogging and salinity during the next 5 years.

For progress toward a just economic system, the second thing that requires due attention after the rural areas is the portion of our population that lives in slum areas. Some 20 percent of our urban population lives in villages which lack basic civic amenities like water, sanitation, education, health, and transport. The children, the aged, and the youth are living together in a small room in an unhealthy environment. In cities like Karachi, Lahore, and other big cities, one-third of the population lives in slum areas. These problems have reached a point where our local bodies cannot solve them due to their limited resources and countless responsibilities. I am fully confident that by implementing a comprehensive and integrated rural development program, we will be able in the future to stop this trend of migration from rural to urban areas which was created due to negligence toward rural devlopment in the past. However, it is essential that immediate steps be taken to improve the conditions of those who have come to cities in search of a means of living and are now passing their days in an unhealthy environment in slum areas.

That is why I have decided that to solve the problems of slum areas a new body should soon be established at the federal level that can provide financial assistance to provincial governments for their programs and can help the people of slum areas so that they can formulate such low-cost local projects as can provide basic facilities to the masses. Steps will be taken to give ownership rights to deserving people living permanently in slum areas. But a solution to these problems can be found only when the residents of slum areas fully participate in solving their problems with mutual cooperation by observing the principle of self-help. We will revise the housing policy to solve the housing problems of low-income peole. In this regard, we are starting a seven-phased scheme in rural areas so that the poor and the needy can get a small plot of land. In view of the past experience, the allotment of government land under this scheme will be made through a draw of lots so that low-income and needy people can benefit from the scheme.

The third important problem to which we will give special attention is the problem of unemployment. Though this problem is being faced by the developed countries along with the developing ones, we are not unaware of its seriousness. Therefore, we will try to solve it on a priority basis. During the past few years, many Pakistanis have gained employment opportunities abroad, thus keeping the problem of unemployment relatively under control. Now the workers returning home each year outnumber those who leave to seek employment abroad. Therefore, we will have to accelerate the pace of generating employment opportunities within the country. For this purpose we are formulating an integrated manpower plan which will be implemented very soon. One important aspect of this plan relates to the employment of educated youths under which steps will be taken in private as well public sectors.

One significant aspect of the public sector program relates to education for which, as I shall explain later, about 100,000 additional teachers will be required. Besides this, we will set up a special fund to provide employment to doctors, engineers, and other qualified people and will implement various employment projects with the help of that fund. One proposal is also under consideration to provide details regarding government jobs and posts to all candidates through computers. This service will be available in all areas through (?banks) and post offices. In addition to increasing employment opportunities in the public sector, it is also essential to provide jobs to a maximum number of youths in the private sector. For this purpose, the private sector will be provided with facilities that can offer better opportunities to the youths to play their role in the national economy. Under a proposal which is to be implemented very soon in this category, youths will be given the opportunity to establish cooperative societies. Youth investment advisory centers will be set up in every province to provide guidance to these societies or to youths. Doctors, engineers, and other trained youths will be provided concessional loans by the banks to start their own small-scale businesses.

The objective, however, of providing employment to all citizens can be achieved only through accelerating the pace of agricultural and industrial development. I have already referred to agriculture. No country can become developed without having modern industries. In the past, some policies were adopted that obstructed industrial progress, and investment in the private sector was nominal. A number of restrictions and unnecessary controls were imposed on the economic system. They not only discouraged overall investment but also placed the entire burden of providing employment on the public sector. Therefore, a national deregulation commission is now reviewing all these controls and regulations to remove unnecessary restrictions. It is also essential to assess all industrial priorities to make Pakistan a modern industrialized nation so that new industries may be set up in the private sector, outdated factory machinery may be modernized and modern technology may be utilized to increase production. An industrial commission is being established for this purpose. The commission will review existing policies and procedures and submit its recommendations to the government very soon.

As in the political field, where people's rights and political independence are being restored, so too in the economic field my government's endeavor will be to see that the people freely participate in the economic development of the country in accordance with their capabilities and priorities. These steps will strengthen the private sector. All citizens will receive equal opportunities, employment opportunities will increase, and the evils of bribery and other corrupt practices will decrease as a result of the decrease in the unnecessary powers of government employees. Here I think it necessary to explain that we wish only to lift unnecessary restrictions; it does not mean in any way that we will give up the policy of molding the national economy in line with national priorities and strengthening it on just foundations.

We will evolve our overall economic policy in such a way that our march toward national goals is continued and that the unfair interference of government officials in minor problems is avoided. Likewise, the productive capacities of industrialists and skilled people will be liberated and the pace of national progress will be accelerated with the cooperation of all people.

The workers and management are an important part of our economy. They play a central role in maintaining industrial peace and in increasing industrial production. My government is determined to protect the legitimate rights of workers, to protect them from exploitation, and to [words indistinct] on their basic needs and the education of their children. These things are also included in the responsibilities of the industrialists. While we have been giving many concessions to the private sector, especially to the industrialists, the government also expects them to administer fair and judicious treatment to their workers in accordance with Islamic principles. Our workers are patriotic and hard working and have earned a good name for Pakistan, even abroad. They are playing an important role in the national economy by remitting valuable foreign exchange. I assure the workers inside and outside the country that the government will always protect their interests.

Energy also plays a very important role in industrial development. Our existing energy resources are less than our requirements and at present we are spending a large portion of our income on importing energy resources. Oil and gas are meeting 75 percent of our country's energy requirements, and we are accelerating efforts to locate new sources of oil and gas. The beginning of off-shore oil exploration is a part of this effort; recent successes in oil and gas exploration have proved that God has certainly endowed Pakistan with such resources. We will make every effort to use coal, especially in the field of power generation, as it is available in abundant quantities in our country.

Hydroelectricity forms a major part of our power production at this time. But a scarcity of water in winter affects hydroelectric power production, forcing us to impose load shedding in winter. The government wants load shedding to be resorted to as infrequently as possible, and will try to ensure that load shedding does not unduly affect industrial production. To overcome load shedding we will fully strive to produce energy through hydroelectric and other means. Thermal power stations will be set up and the nuclear energy program will be promoted. But as long as load shedding is necessary, I appeal to the people to be thrifty with regard to power.

Ladies and gentlemen: I want to remind you that the Muslims in the subcontinent began their struggle to achieve their rights through education. Our elder leaders took a timely decision that only through spreading education among the masses and giving special importance to Islamic teachings could the social, economic and political hardships of the Muslims be overcome. This provided a great stimulus to our independence movement and the Muslims were successful in achieving a separate state for themselves. It is regrettable, however, that we lost track of our educational objectives after independence and today, after 38 years, most of our people are illiterate. Without higher education no progress can be achieved in any sector. My government accepts this challenge. We will start a national movement to achieve this objective, not only at the government level but through the political and social process, so as to unite the entire nation's energies in placing education within the grasp of every adult and child.

During the past few years we have been spending only 1.5 percent of the national income and 5 percent of the budget on education. In this year's budget, 2.2 percent of the national income and 9 percent of the budget will be spent on education. God willing, in the next 5 years this will be steadily increased to 3 percent and 15 percent respectively. [Word indistinct] alone will provide 5 billion rupees of additional resources for the educational sector. My government has decided to implement the plan to create a national education corps under which nearly 100,000 educated youths will play a great role in taking education to the masses. I will present the details of this plan, which will involve an expenditure of 1 billion rupees annually, in the near future.

This plan will comprise an additional effort to further expand our current endeavors to spread primary education. This will provide employment to thousands of educated youths and eradicate ignorance from our society. As a result, God willing, the literacy rate in the country currently stands at 25 percent, will double to 50 percent. Along with increasing educational facilities we will also give attention to improving the quality of education and provide opportunities for the promotion of science and technology. In this era no country can call itself developed without science and technology. Modern technology is essential for progress in all fields of life.

The government has decided to take every possible step to encourage science and technology, develop scientific and technical facilities and, especially, improve the research and educational sectors. In this connection, research institutions are very important. It will be the government's endeavor to increase the number of research facilities in the scientific and technical sectors and to provide appropriate resources to these institutions so that they can play their role more effectively. The plan to send bright and talented students overseas at government expense is already under implementation. This will be further expanded. The private industrial sectors also have a responsibility to set up research centers and expand the research sector so as to benefit from the use of modern technology. They should donate a percentage of their income to research workers. Along with receiving education, students should follow the path of their elders, [words indistinct] from them, participate in creating and developing a good society and not waste their precious time in noneducational activities. The supremacy of institutions of knowledge and respect for teachers are the foremost duties of students.

Ladies and gentlemen: We want to promote Islamic values of equality, trust, honesty, reason, beneficence, magnanimity and mutual [word indistinct] in our society. The system of society as provided by Islam fully assures the protection of human rights. My government will be the watchdog of these rights and ensure the supremacy of the judiciary. The lawyers' fraternity plays an important role in providing justice to the common people through the courts. I also request that they realize their responsibilities and keep in mind the needs of the constitution and justice. There is no doubt that common people in many places are victims of a sense of insecurity. There are different reasons for this. My government will try to deal with this situation. Your government is determined to eliminate social evils at all levels, especially bribery and favoritism. We have pledged to root out these evils. The government will not spare corrupt elements and government employees' efficiency and integrity will be constantly watched. Accountability will be made compulsory at all levels and no distinction will be made between the high and the low. Honesty will be the basic condition for top posts. If an analysis is made of existing irregularities in our society, the blame can be attributed to many factors such as a desire to get rich overnight, increase the powers of [words indistinct] government personnel, inappropriate and illegal use of power, and deliberately delaying decisions. We will endeavor to eliminate all this.

In this connection, elected representatives can also play an important role. They are fully apprised of the situation in their constituencies. It is also their responsibility to use their influence to end corruption and to set an example. I have decided that all my ministers will declare their assets now and when they relinquish their posts they will again have to declare their assets.

To rid society of corruption constitutes the main part of my program. In this connection, anti-corruption committees are being set up at divisional level. Each committee will work under the leadership of the elected member to the National Assembly from the area. The committee will include elected members of the assemblies and local bodies as well as representatives of the divisional administration. These committees will seek out corrupt (?officials) with the cooperation of the local people and take effective steps to end it.

Ladies and gentlemen: Every person must work within his jurisdiction for strengthening democracy. Religious scholars occupy an important place in our society. The prominent role played by them in the Pakistan movement cannot be overlooked. Their services for consolidating national and ideological solidarity are very important. I hope that we will continue to get their cooperation in this democratic era as well.

Women constitute 50 percent of our population and no nation can ignore half of its population. Women have an important place in society. I am happy that women are playing their full role in the assemblies and other institutions. The government will pay full attention to their rights and [word indistinct]. I am confident that they will be able to discharge their duties by fully participating in reconstruction of the nation and economy. Our journalists and writers are a part of the society that influences the feelings and thoughts of our people. They also have a heavy responsibility in this era. The government is committed to the freedom of expression, but along with freedom of expression journalists will have to promote responsibility. We want journalists and writers to participate in the task of national construction in a positive manner and maintain Islamic and democratic traditions.

In each society, the role of administration is of great importance. Government employees are not only part of the government administration, but their performance also influences society. I am confident that realizing their duties, they will work with dedication, sincerity and integrity.

Pakistan is an Islamic state in which it is the government's duty to guarantee the rights of the minorities. The history of Pakistan is witness to the fact that here minorities have always enjoyed exemplary security. It is our religious and moral duty to safeguard their lives, property and rights. I am happy that minority communities in Pakistan are fully participating in the nation's affairs. They have representation in the national and provincial assemblies. I want to assure the minorities that my government will fulfill its obligation to safeguard their rights.

Ladies and gentlemen, I have just presented before you the main points, aims, and objectives of my political, economic, educational, and social program. These things are very important in the life of the nation but everything — politics, the economy and social life — depends on the security of the country. I assure you that the government is fully aware of the country's security requirements, and national defense will be further strengthened and consolidated. On this occasion, I pay tribute to the officers and personnel of the Pakistani Armed Forces, who have made great sacrifices for the defense of the beloved country in the past. By the grace of God, Pakistan's soldier is also equipped with modern defense technology and is also the trustee of Islamic traditions in his spirit and enthusiasm. We will give full attention to increasing the duties of our Armed Forces for protecting the geographical frontiers of the country, but the country's defense is not the sole responsibility of the Pakistani Armed Forces but of the whole country and the Pakistani people as well. Safeguarding the ideological boundaries of the country is the responsibility of all of us. We will strengthen the ideological unity of the country and will continue to follow our peace-loving foreign policy to enhance Pakistan's prestige.

There has been a very detailed and logical discussion of Pakistan's foreign policy in parliament. The respected members of Parliament took a keen interest in the discussion and expressed their views. During the concluding discussion, I also explained the basic points of my government's foreign policy and presented details regarding their implementation in the august house. Therefore, I can say without repeating all those things now that Pakistan's foreign policy will, God willing, be in keeping with national requirements and honor and country's interests, reflecting in every respect the feelings of all Pakistanis. We are committed to foreign relations based on principles and will continue to adhere strictly, God willing, to Pakistan's ideology in our foreign relations based on principles in the future as well.

Ladies and gentlemen, this is the first occasion in the history of the country that, soon after assuming power a newly elected government has had to face the major challenges of ending martial law, restoring the consitutional system, and ensuring the well-being of the country and the nation simultaneously. From the very 1st day, the whole country was looking toward the government and parliament. I thank the members of the National Assembly and the Senate for the cooperation they extended to me with so much courage and wisdom in fulfilling the expectations of the people and in putting the country on the path of democracy. I also thank the president, General Mohammad Ziaul Haq, for fulfilling the program he had given to the nation for ending martial law.

Ladies and gentlemen: This country belongs to the people who made innumerable sacrifices to achieve it. This country is the trust of Quaid-e-Azam Mohammad Ali Jinnah, of those martyred who strengthened its foundation with their blood, those freedom fighters who sacrificed their lives for its defense, and millions of youths, the old, children and women who struggled for its [word indistinct]. It is due to their efforts that we are living a free life with dignity and honor. I, as prime minister, want to assure you that all our efforts will be devoted to protecting this holy land, ensuring the people's prosperity, and upholding Islamic ideology. We will, God willing, be worthy of the trust reposed by the Pakistani people. Now that democracy has been revived, let us all together strengthen it. If democracy is strong, then the ideological foundations will be strong. If democracy is strong, then all people will have an opportunity to participate in national affairs. If democracy is strong, then their will be honesty and dialogue instead of violence in the political process. If democracy is strong, then elected representatives will be able to play their role to eradicate corruption from society. If democracy is strong, then there will be justice and balance in society. We will, God willing, accelerate the democratic process according to Islamic principles and consolidate democratic institutions and establish strong democratic traditions in the country which will guarantee the supremacy of the people and Pakistan's security and progress. I pray to God Almighty to guide us at every step. Long live Pakistan!

Yaqub Khan Departs for Morocco ICO Conference

BK030941 Karachi Overseas Service in Urdu 0800 GMT 3 Jan 86

[Text] Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yaqub Khan left Islamabad for Morocco this morning to participate in the foreign ministers' conference of Islamic countries. The conference begins in Fes next Monday. Speaking to newsmen at the airport before his departure he said matters of common concern to the Islamic nations — such as Afghanistan, the Middle East and the Iran-Iraq war — will be discussed at the conference. He said the Afghanistan situation is the common problem of the Islamic world, and Pakistan's stand is based mostly on the clear and categorical position adopted by the Islamic Conference Organization. He expressed the hope that the Islamic foreign ministers conference will extend unanimous and full support for Pakistan's positive efforts toward settling the Afghanistan problem at the Geneva indirect talks and reaching some settlement as well as Pakistan's stand on this issue.

Spokesman on Reported Afghan Pullout Timetable

BK021533 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1512 GMT 2 Jan 86

[Text] A Foreign Office spokesman said in Islamabad today that Pakistan has received no information about the withdrawal of foreign troops from Afghanistan. The spokesman was commenting on a report published in *THE NEW YORK TIMES* which said that during the last proximity talks in Geneva, the Kabul administration is reported to have submitted a timetable for the withdrawal of Soviet forces from Afghanistan to the personal representative of the UN secretary general, Diego Cordovez.

The spokesman said the next proximity talks on Afghanistan will be held either at the end of February or in early March this year.

He said Pakistan hopes that during the talks progress will be made on the outstanding issue of withdrawal of forces so that all instruments can be concluded to solve the Afghanistan problem.

The spokesman added that an acceptable timetable for the withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan would definitely make it easy to conclude instrument No. 4 and would be welcomed.

Qandahar TV Station Damaged in Mujahidin Attacks

BK030332 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 3 Jan 86

[Text] On the occasion of the 6th anniversary of Soviet intervention in Afghanistan last week mujahidin made rocket attacks on Qandahar, killing more than 72 Soviet-Karmal soldiers and policemen.

The Qandahar television station was also damaged in the attacks and until yesterday its telecasts were hampered.

Another report says Soviet-Karmal forces suffered heavy casualties in the fierce fighting with mujahidin in (Jaghauri) area last week.

Mujahidin also seized a large quantity of arms in the fighting.

BANGLADESH

Transport Official Resigns Over Raid; Rally Planned

HK021256 Hong Kong AFP in English 1242 GMT 2 Jan 86

[Text] Dhaka, Jan 2 (AFP) — Police in a midnight swoop arrested nearly 100 professionals including top leaders of a strike here, authorities said today, while a top transport official was said to have resigned in protest. A top police official told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE that out of the nearly 100 people arrested only seven top strikers' leaders were detained while the rest were released immediately.

A spokesman of the Professionals' Coordination Committee (PCC) told AFP the arrests were made in a raid on the strikers' headquarters as they gathered there for a meeting. He could not confirm how many had been released.

Bangladesh's nearly 40,000 public service doctors, engineers and agricultural experts started an indefinite strike on December 22 to press for higher salaries and benefits and upgraded status. The strike has paralysed medical facilities and the government today said it was setting up at least three field hospitals to be run by army, paramilitary forces and police doctors in Dhaka to alleviate the situation for the ill.

The PCC spokesman said the professionals would stage a massive rally in Dhaka tomorrow, attended by representatives all over Bangladesh. He alleged that the police action was designed to disrupt the planned rally. PCC sources said the authorities had issued arrest warrants against most of their top leaders who had been forced to live in hiding for the last few days. PCC sources also said that a top leader of the professionals, engineer M.F.A. Siddiqui, secretary (top permanent official) of the Ministry of Ports, Shipping and Inland Water Transport, had resigned protesting government's alleged repressive measures. Mr. Siddiqui, who is also president of the Engineers' Institute, a professional association, was not available to comment.

PCC sources said talks with the authorities over the strikes' demands were stalemated and there was no possibility that the professionals would return to work soon.

Strikers Threaten Mass Resignation

HK031110 Hong Kong AFP in English 1047 GMT 3 Jan 86

[Text] Dhaka, Jan 3 (AFP) — Striking professionals in the public service today threatened to resign en masse if their pay and other demands were not met by Sunday. The threat was made by as many as 10,000 doctors, engineers and agricultural experts from all over the country who gathered at a rally at the martyrs' memorial here.

Nearly 40,000 professionals have been on strike since December 22 in defiance of a martial law order to return to work. Their action has practically paralysed the country's public hospitals and has threatened essential services such as power, gas and water supplies, railways, ferries and telephone and irrigation systems.

Strikers applauded Mirza Jalil, convener of the strikers' coordination committee, when he told the rally that if the authorities failed to meet their nine demands for higher pay and other benefits by Sunday they would all resign together rather than bow to official pressure and intimidation. "Our movement has reached a crucial and decisive phase and we are not going to back out," the convener, who is a doctor, told the rally. He said the committee was ready to negotiate a settlement with the authorities, but only on condition that all professionals so far sacked were reinstated, that those detained were freed and that warrants for the arrest of strike leaders were rescinded.

The authorities have sacked at least 15 members of the committee and arrested seven strike leaders. The authorities have also warned that disciplinary proceedings will be taken against other strike leaders if they do not return to work immediately.

The committee alleged that the authorities had been taking repressive measures against the strikers, most of whose leaders were in hiding to avoid being picked up by the police. They also accused the authorities of restricting local press coverage of the strike.

Other trade union organisations and the country's major opposition groups have backed the professionals' strike, and the opposition has called for a half-day general strike in Dhaka on Sunday to affirm their solidarity with the strikers. The authorities claimed that many of the strikers had expressed their willingness to resume work, but committee leaders denied this.

SRI LANKA

4 Tamil Militants Killed, 13 Arrested

BK030352 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 3 Jan 86

[Text] In Sri Lanka, four Tamil militiants have been killed by security forces in separate incidents. A Defense Ministry spokesman said in Colombo three militants were killed in fighting with troops in the eastern Trincomalee District yesterday. Another militant was shot dead by security forces in northern Kilinochchi. Thirteen suspected militants have also been arrested during search operations in the northern and eastern areas, the spokesman said.

Tamils in India Reportedly Losing Public Support

HK311428 Hong Kong AFP in English 1333 GMT 31 Dec 85

[Text] Madras, Dec 31 (AFP) — Sri Lankan Tamil militants based in Tamil Nadu state are rapidly losing public sympathy following several incidents of violence there. The Citizens' Committee of Vedaranyam in Thanjavur District today sent telegrams to Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi and Tamil Nadu Chief Minister M. G. Ramachandran calling for action to protect local people from harassment by the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE).

The telegrams followed a strike yesterday in Vedaranyam and a day of fasting by some 500 people. They were protesting an incident last week when an alleged LTTE activist identified as Mohan reportedly injured 15 local school girls while driving a jeep through the town.

Fifteen people, including eight policemen, were injured yesterday when strikers marching through Vedaranyam were bombarded with stones as they passed a house where LTTE mmebers reportedly lived. Shots were fired into the air from another LTTE house as the strikers marched by.

A local director of police, L.N. Venkatesan, said special police patrols had been dispatched to Vedaranyam as a precautionary measure and that the situation there had now been brought under control.

In neighbouring South Arcot District, police yesterday seized about 3,000 detonators and 300 kilograms (660 pounds) of gelatine believed to belong to separatists.

Vedaranyam's deserted beaches have allegedly been used by the militants as a base from which to carry on a frequently bloody campaign for an independent state in the northern and eastern provinces of Sri Lanka.

Forest guards stationed in the Vedaranyam wildlife sanctuary have complained that LTTE members are poaching black bucks using sophisticated firearms The unarmed guards also said they were unable to keep the poachers from crossing the Palk Strait separating India from Sri Lanka.

The Tamil Nadu State Government is faced with a difficult situation, observers say here, as arming the forest guards could trigger an escalation of violence, while disarming the LTTE members might provoke portests from local opposition parties who support the separatists.

Landlords in Madras have said they are increasingly wary of renting property to the Sri Lankan Tamils following a number of murders allegedly committed by the militants as a result of inter-group rivalry.

Police have given no information on their investigation into a December 23 bomb explosion in the home of LTTE theoretician A.S. Balasingam, but a number of militants have been taken in for questioning, supporting earlier speculation that the authorities suspect it too was the result of inter-group tension.

Khamene'i Receives Al-Qadhdhafi Message

LD021812 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 2 Jan 86

[Text] Mr Khonsari, Islamic Republic of Iran ambassador to Libya, was received by Mr Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, president of the Republic, to whom he delivered a message from Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, this afternoon. In this message the Libyan leader, emphasizing support for the righteous positions adopted by the Islamic Republic of Iran with regard to the imposed war and wishing for a successful conclusion of the war, expressed the hope that the forces of the two Islamic nations of Iran and Iraq would be directed toward war against the regime occupying Jerusalem for the liberation of usurped Palestine.

During the meeting our ambassador gave a report his duties and informed the president of the Republic of the important problems of the region, including the escalation of recent threats against the country of our brother, the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

Mr Khamene'i, expressing pleasure in the amicable message of Mr al-Qadhdhafi, leader of Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, then expressed the Islamic Republic of Iran's decisive support for Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah vis-a-vis any threats or aggression.

Majlis Speaker: U.S. Attack Will Not Go 'Unanswered'

LD031112 Tehran IRNA in English 1035 GMT 3 Jan 86

[Text] Tehran, Jan 3, IRNA — Majlis Speaker Hojjat ol-Eslam Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani said here Thursday that the Islamic Republic would not keep silent vis-a-vis any possible aggression by imperialism, Zionism and reaction against revolutionary Libya and that "we will not leave it unanswered."

Imam Khomeyni's representative at the Supreme Defence Council said this in a meeting with Iran's Ambassador to Libya Mohammad Kazem Khonsari who reported to the speaker on latest developments and progresses in mutual relations between the two countries.

The Iranian envoy also informed the Majlis speaker of the recent escalation of Zionist-imperialist threats against Libya and its leadership. Khonsari also conveyed the greetings of the Libyan leadership to the Majlis speaker.

Hojjat ol-Eslam Rafsanjani praised the firm resistance of Libya against imperialism and Zionism as well as its continuous support for the rightful stands of the Islamic Republic. He also reiterated the Islamic revolution's unsparing support for Libya against any foreign invasion.

The U.S. has accused Libya of having supported the Palestinian operations in Rome and Vienna airports earlier this week. Libya has rejected these charges, however. Reports indicated that several plans to fight "terrorists in the Middle East" had been submitted to Ronald Reagan, among which there is a U.S. attack against Libya.

The Libyan leader Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi has warned that any attack against Libya would trigger outright war in the Middle East and the Mediterranean. The Libyan leader has also welcomed any reprisal by the U.S. or the Zionist regime in connection with the recent airport attacks against Zionists in Rome and Vienna.

JANA: Musavi Supports Libya

LD022116 Tripoli JANA in English 1918 GMT 2 Jan 86

[Text] Tehran, Rabi Athani 20, Jan. 2, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — Iran's Islamic Republic confirmed today once again its support to the Libyan Arab people against any aggression or any threat whether that comes from the U.S. Government or the vicious entity in occupied Palestine.

Engineer Mir Hoseyn Musavi the prime minister of Iran, during his reception of Iran's ambassador to Jamahiriyah, strongly condemned the mean conspiracies being plotted by U.S. imperialism and the Zionists against the people of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

The Iranian official indicated that the intensifying of these plots against the Libyan Arab people is a decisive evidence of the steadfastness of the people's revolution in the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah in confronting world imperialism and Zionism.

Tripoli Cites Khamene'i Support

LD022308 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 2115 GMT 2 Jan 86

[Text] The Iranian President, 'Ali Khamene'i, today stressed the Islamic Republic of Iran's absolute support for the Jamahiriyah in confronting any foreign threats and provocations. This was stated when President Khamene'i received the Iranian ambassador to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah who handed him a personal letter from the leader of the Al-Fatih revolution.

Iranian radio and television reported that in his letter the Libyan leader expressed the hope that this war will end [as heard] and the forces of the two Islamic peoples of Iran and Libya will join to confront the Zionist enemy and liberate occupied Palestine.

It was reported that the Iranian president has expressed his complete satisfaction and pleasure at receiving the brother leader's letter and reaffirmed Iran's support for the Jamahiriyah in confronting any foreign threats or encroachments.

Chief Justice Cites U.S. 'Threat' in Friday Sermon

LD031146 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GNT 3 Jan 86

[Text] Central News Unit correspondents report that religious-political Friday prayers were held today in most regions of the country with the participation of millions of our Muslim compatriots. The people of Tehran also today held this religious-political ceremony under the imamate of Ayatollah Musavi-Ardabili at Tehran University and in adjacent streets.

In the prayers sermon Supreme Court President Ayatollah Musavi-Ardabili praised the members of God's Party for taking part in the Karbala' marchers' convoys, saying: This proud action has brought honor to Islam and the Muslims, and the most important factor in the honor of the Muslims is the same Karbala' marchers. [sentence as heard] He stated: The huge army of Karbala' marchers will not only serve the battlefronts, but their actions are shaking the hearts of our enemies on the battlefields, giving them sleepless nights, and have influenced the political arena. This enthusiasm and devotion have brought pride and honor to Islam.

The president of the Supreme Court then referred to the baseless stratagems and propaganda of the Iraqi war-mongering regime, saying: Because the Iraqi regime achieved nothing in the war of the cities and in the war of the Persian Gulf by attacking ships, and because it could not face our selfless warriors on the battlefront, it has resorted today to a war of words. Every day it declares that it has carried out many attacks and violations of our country's territory. It imagines that by such propaganda it will be able to weaken our combatants' morale. However, thanks to these Karbala' marchers and their great movement, all the stratagems and tricks of this disintegrating regime have been foiled.

Ayatollah Musavi-Ardabili paid tribute to Sulayman Khatir, the Egyptian combat soldier, for his brave action, saying: Just as this courageous action by this selfless soldier of Islam has made Muslims proud, so has the action by several judges of the Egyptian court -- who sentenced this dear soldier of Islam to life imprisonment with hard labor -- angered Muslims of the world.

Referring to U.S. threats against Libya, Ayatollah Musavi-Ardabili said: The United States and Israel should realize that the Islamic Republic of Iran, as it has proved to date, will not entertain the slightest hesitation in the time of danger and will hasten to assist its brothers and sisters.

Khamene'i Receives Lebanese Envoy

LD021927 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 2 Jan 86

[Text] President Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i received the new Lebanese ambassador to Iran, Ja'far Muwaybi, this morning. The Lebanese envoy presented his credentials during the meeting.

Referring to the Lebanese people's struggles against the Zionists, and expressing his hope that the Lebanese people can force the aggressive Israeli regime to withdraw completely and regret its aggression through greater Lebanese effort and steadfastness, the president said: The people's determination in repulsing the enemy must be so firm that the usurping Zionist regime, which has occupied a great part of the Islamic-Arab land, cannot entertain any ambitions regarding Lebanese soil.

Referring to the fact that Lebanon has long been a base for the propagation of genuine Islamic thinking and that the role of Muslims in Lebanon's past and present history cannot be ignored, the president said: The world is presently witnessing a great movement by the Lebanese Muslims against the occupying Israeli Zionists. Through their strength and courage, the world's Muslims have been able to put an end to the myth of Israel, America, and the invincibility of theirstrong supporters. Therefore, were it not for this remarkable stance in Lebanon, the aggressive forces, which had advanced up to Beirut, would have expanded their domination to all parts of that small country.

The president added: All the officials, dignitaries, and people of Lebanon must pay attention to this important, remarkable, and unforgettable role, and must maintain Lebanon in its Islamic identity and Islamic essence so that it can withstand the aggression of [big] powers.

The president then referred to the numerous and natural common factors existing between Iran and Lebanon and emphasized the sincere relations existing between Iran and Muslim nations, and added: Sincere and friendly relations between the Islamic Republic of Iran with the Muslims of all Islamic countries are due to the fact that those countries' Muslims see the embodiment of all their aspirations, glory, and grandeur in the Islamic Republic of Iran. It is natural that, in return, we also are very interested in the fate of Islamic countries. We do not regard the fate of Lebanese Muslims to be different from our own or from the fate of other Islamic countries. In our view, this factor must be the basis of all movements, developments, and political plans in Lebanon.

The president emphasized in conclusion: The Lebanese Muslims' movement and steadfastness in confronting Zionist forces undoubtedly will point to Lebanon's good future. Our Muslim nation, too, is looking forward enthusiastically to this bright future and prays for the Lebanese.

Tehran Notes Conflicts in Jordanian-Syrian Relations

LD311401 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 31 Dec 85

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Our commentary today deals with the visit to Syria of King Husayn [referred to pejoratively as Shah Husayn]. Yesterday, King Husayn arrived in Syria — his first visit in 7 years. He started his talks with Syrian officials, and the talks are still continuing.

After January 1979, when the last meeting took place between King Husayn and Hafiz al-Asad, relations between the two countries went through years of tension, to the extent that in November 1980 the two sides' armed forces were put on alert along their borders. Syria then accused Jordan of supporting the perpetrators of several explosions in Damascus. In response, following the assassination of two Jordanian diplomats abroad, Amman held Damascus responsible.

"The sharing of blame" in this connection with regard to important Middle East issues has always been a bone of contention between Syria and Jordan. The most important issue in this context has been negotiations with Israel over a so-called peace. The joint efforts by King Husayn and 'Arafat, following the Amman agreement last Bahman [21 January-19 February 1985] -- which proposed the formation of a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation to hold talks with the United States -- have always been a target of serious criticism by Syria. Moreover, Damascus openly supports the opponents of 'Arafat's policies, that is, the Palestine National Liberation Front, and consequently expelled 'Arafat as persona non grata from that country.

Then we come to the Iraqi-imposed war on Iran, another bone of contention between the two countries. While Syria has been on our side in this imposed war, calling for the removal of Saddam Husayn, the Jordanian Government, by supporting Iraq and sending troops to that country -- a case in point being the Yarmuk Brigade, as well as providing Iraq with its own routes from Aqaba -- is at loggerheads with Syria.

As of last year when King Husayn, Husni Mubarak, Saddam and 'Arafat created a new axis in the region for what they called the establishment of peace, the Syrian Government never ceased its propaganda attacks against them. Furthermore, there were the Lebanese issues, which has so far served as an excuse for King Husayn to attack Damascus; in this connection, Jordan condemned Syrian policies in that war-stricken land.

Since last Shahrivar [August-September 1985] however, when a select delegation representing the heads of the Arab league — comprising the Saudi Crown Prince, Amir 'Abdallah; Mohamed Mzali, Tunisian prime minister; and Chedli Klibi, secretary general of the Arab League — visited Amman and Damascus and met with King Husayn and Hafiz al-Asad, a major change in the cool relations between the two countries took place. Subsequently, within a matter of days a meeting took place in Jeddah betwen the Syrian and Jordanian prime ministers.

One month later, the same two officials met in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia. The third meeting was held on 20 Aban [11 November] in Damascus. Eventually, the fourth meeting between the two prime ministers was held in Amman. Following these meetings both sides emphasized that any kind of separate and isolated peace with Israel would be rejected. They called for the convening of an international conference with the participation of the involved states and a permanent member of the Security Council. They further expressed support for any effort aimed at reaching agreement between the various Lebanese factions in order to maintain the integrity of that country and to establish peace. In view of all these events, the Hashemite Jordanian Government has been reiterating the same views in these statements as the Syrian side.

As for the meeting yesterday between King Husayn and Hafiz al-asad, it should be noted that the meeting supposedly took place on Saturday. At Syria's request, however, the visit by the Jordanian king was postponed until yesterday, Monday, for on that particular day the leaders of the three Lebanese paramilitary groups were engaged in signing a tripartite agreement. Now, considering the current meeting between King Husayn and Hafiz al-Asad, some people believe that closer relations between the two countries is tantamount to a permanent or temporary discarding of pertnership between King Husayn and 'Arafat, bearing in mind that so far King Husayn has gained nothing from such a partnership. On the other hand, some other people believe that King Husayn intends to employ a two-pronged diplomacy towards Syria and Israel; namely, while he is bargaining with Israel over the terms of negotiations, he is also trying to remain immune from subsequent clashes by establishing a rapprochement with Syria.

Khamene'i Receives New Nicaraguan Envoy

LD021233 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 2 Jan 86

[Text] The first ambassador of the revolutionary government of Nicaragua, Gonzalo [Murillo], this morning met President Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i in order to present his credentials. In the course of this meeting the Nicaraguan ambassador, while expressing delight at the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries, referred to these relations as a sign of mutual understanding of the two nations' common interests and said that Nicaragua is proud to have the revolutionary country of Iran on its side in the fight against imperialism.

Afterwards, referring to the nature of the revolution and the people's resistance against U.S. imperialism, President Khamene'i said: Your remarks on resistance against the hegemony of the bully powers are familiar to us. In order to live independently and to stand against global hegemonists it is necessary for all nations and governments to have such firm resolve.

Mr Khamene'i added: Since the victory of your revolution, a feeling has been revived in our revolutionary nation and government that there exists another nation and government with similar views. Therefore, we believe that those nations which desire be free and independent should have very close ties, because the conspiracies of global arrogance should not be underestimated; they are equipped with a complex satanic might and we should stand united against them. Only the power of faith and the determination of the people and authorities of these countries can thoroughly defeat them.

Referring to the point that during the years following the victory of the Iranian Islamic revolution, our people through the power of their resolve have repeatedly defeated global arrogance, the president said: We can perhaps say that in every arena of struggle against the United States, it has eventually been forced to retreat in disgrace.

Foreign Minister Receives Outgoing PRC Envoy

LD021223 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 2 Jan 86

[Text] The outgoing PRC ambassador met with Foreign Minister Velayati this morning. During the meeting, while praising the PRC ambassador for his services, Foreign Minister Velayati said: There has been a fundamental expansion in relations between the two countries during the past few years. On the basis of its neither East nor West policy, and its aim to expand relations with Third World countries, Iran attaches special importance to these relations.

Stressing Iran's independent policy on the international political scene, the PRC ambassador referred to recent achievements in the expansion of relations and mutual cooperation.

He said: The acceptance of Prime Minister Musavi's invitation to Premier Zhao Ziyang to visit Iran in the near future is an important factor in this respect.

Envoy Discusses Relations with Qatari Minister

LD311915 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 31 Dec 85

[Text] Yesterday the Iranian ambassador met with the Qatari information minister. During the meeting, in which bilateral relations and the situation in the region were discussed -- particularly the extensive propaganda directed against Iran in order to create panic among the countries in the region -- the Iranian ambassador said: We are in favor of maintaining security in the region and expanding relations with other countries, particularly Qatar.

While confirming the Iranian ambassador's remarks, the Qatari information minister said: Global propaganda is not only trying to distort facts, but is actually trying to distort the face of Islam and Islamic realities.

He added: They are trying to prevent the unity and cooperation of the Islamic ummah because they are afraid and fearful of such cooperation. In conclusion, the Qatari information minister said: We would like to expand relations with the Islamic Republic of Iran in all areas.

Turkish Premier To Arrive Via USSR Airspace

LD021553 Tehran IRNA in English 1543 GMT 2 Jan 86

[Excerpt] Ankara, Jan. 2, IRNA -- Despite Iraqi guarantees, Turkish Prime Minister Turgut Ozal will fly to Iran via the Soviet airspace Friday as the first negative reaction to Iraqi interception of a Turkish passenger plane earlier this week.

An official of Turkey's Foreign Ministry here Thursday confirmed that the Turkish prime minister would be flying through the Soviet airspace.

Iraqi war planes Monday intercepted a Turkish airliner which was to fly home a Turkish delegation from Tehran. The plane was forced back to Turkish airspace. The official said the Foreign Ministry has not yet submitted a note on the attack to the Iraqi Embassy here.

Meanwhile Istanbul-based daily *TERCUMAN* Thursday said six deputies from the Turkish parliament, two general governors and several high ranking advisers will accompany Turkish Prime Minister Turgut Ozal in his visit to Tehran.

Ozal will begin his visit Friday at the invitation of his Iranian counterpart Hoseyn Musavi. It would be his second trip to Iran as the head of the Turkish cabinet.

SAIRI Official Visits Fronts in Khuzestan

GF020642 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 2 Jan 86

[Text] Hojjat ol-Eslam Hakim, spokesman for the Supreme Assembly of the Islamic Revolution in Iraq [SAIRI], has gone to Khuzestan Province to visit the battlefronts and meet with Iraqi Muslim mujahidin. In an interview with representatives of the mass media in Ahvaz, he revealed that a large number of ordinary Iraqi prisoners who refused to go to the battlefronts were executed upon orders of Saddam in the (Basamiyah) area. He said: Some clergymen and some Sunni clerics, who were supporting the Islamic revolution and the establishment of an Islamic republic in that country, have been martyred by Saddam's mercenaries in the towns of Irbil, Al-Sulaymaniyah, and Kirkuk. Hojjat ol-Eslam Hakim, commenting on the differences that exist in the security apparatus of the antipopular Iraqi regime, said: Some high-ranking security officers also have been put before firing squads.

During the interview he stressed that the Iraqi Muslim mujahidin, alongside the Arab tribesmen of Khuzestan and those Iraqis who have sought asylum in the Islamic Republic of Iran to escape the cruelty of the aggressor Iraqi regime, are determined not to lay down their arms until the downfall of the ruling Ba'thist regime of Iraq and the liberation of the Muslim people who are virtual prisoners in that country.

He listed the priorities of the sixth session of SAIRI: the active presence of SAIRI members on the battlefronts; the continuation of military operations, particularly inside Iraqi territory; setting up military command centers inside Iraq; organizing all Iraqi forces who are outside Iran; and creating political movements in favor of the Islamic revolution in Iraq. He said: SAIRI would like to establish more contacts with all peoples and Islamic governments as well as international organizations. He added that many of the downtrodden people of Iraq are living not only in the Islamic Republic of Iran but in other countries as well. He said another aim of this current SAIRI session is to organize and establish contacts with such groups to seek their cooperation with SAIRI.

He praised the struggles of the Sunni brothers against the Iraqi regime and said: The number of Sunni brothers who are now cooperating with SAIRI has increased five-fold. Presently, in the areas of Iraq where our Sunni brothers and sisters live, we are engaged in an unending struggle with the wicked Iraqi regime. Among many of these brothers are devoted officers who support the Islamic movement in Iraq. In this connection, even some high-ranking Sunni clerics, such as the prominent Shaykh Nazim al-Sa'i, were executed by the criminals of the ruling Iraq regime because they supported the Islamic revolution.

Hojjat ol-Eslam Hakim commented on the latest information received on the political and security situation in Iraq and said this regime has been shaken even further following the dispatch of the Karbala' convoys to the fronts.

The position of the Persian Gulf countries with regard to the imposed war, their relations with Iran, and the support for Iran by Syria and Libya are among the reasons for the fear and insecurity of the Iraqi regime. He said: Saddam will fall despite all the efforts he is making to safeguard and keep his puppet regime in power.

Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Iraq

Communique Cited

LD021649 Tehran IRNA in English 1653 GMT 2 Jan 86

[Text] Tehran, Jan. 1, IRNA — Iran's Muslim combatants inflicted heavy casualties on Iraqi forces and set at least ten of their bunkers ablaze in the past 24 hours in the western front, according to a communique released by the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces here Thursday. The command said that in the western fronts several heavy Iraqi guns, two vehicles and a munitions depot were demolished by Iranian Muslim forces.

The communique said that in Kani-Sheykh region, Iran's Muslim combatants heavily shelled Iraqi vehicles inflicting damages on several enemy's vehicles. In the regions of Halaleh and Mehran, Iranian forces checked Iraqi engineering and fortification building efforts, the communique added.

It said that in north-western regions, Iran's Muslim forces stopped an Iraqi vehicle column in Sar Dasht area. In the same region, Iraqi positions were shelled by Iranian Muslim combatants. A major part of Iraqi positions were set ablaze, said that communique.

Meanwhile, Iraqi long-range artillery fire on the city of Abadan in Khuzestan Province Wednesday damaged four houses.

Success on Western Front

LD021730 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 2 Jan 86

[Text] During the past 24 hours on the western fronts Islam's combatants set ablaze and destroyed at least 10 enemy weapons emplacements and observation posts, 2 106 mm recoilless rifles, 2 152 mm cannon, 1 mortar, 2 vehicles, and 1 ammunition dump, and killed or injured more than 15 Iraqi troops.

Officials Urged To Visit Fronts

LD022003 Tehran IRNA in English 1918 GMT 2 Jan 86

[Text] Tehran, Jan, 2, IRNA — The head of the War Information Headquarters Kamal Kharrazi Thursday said that the civil service should be prepared to use the full potential of the popular war effort. He said people's efforts towards the war was greater than what the government ministries have so far tapped. "Government ministries should be mobilized to follow people's war effort and thus play an important role in determining the fall of the Iraqi Ba'th regime" he said.

Kharrazi said Iran's financial policies had not been so far geared to a war time economy. "The effort has been made to keep business as usual but this trend must be corrected" he said. Kharrazi was speaking to the officials responsible for mobilization in government offices at the headquarters of the Joint Chiefs of Staff of the Armed Forces.

Members of the civil service should visit the war front to "learn about its spiritual air and to transfer that high moral to their ministries" he said. Last week 70 officials from the electricity company left the capital to visit combatants in the fronts and to study their needs.

In the Thursday meeting senior officials including the head of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Colonel Esma'il Sohrabi and the spokesman for the Majlis (parliament) Defence Committee Hojjat ol-Eslam Akrami addressed the crowd.

Bomb Explodes at Kabul Airport; 40 Casualties

LD301952 Tehran IRNA in English 1840 GMT 30 Dec 85

[Text] New Delhi, Dec. 30, IRNA — At least 10 soldiers of the joint Soviet-Karmal troops were killed and another 30 wounded, when a bomb exploded at Kabul military airport, mujahidin sources told IRNA here Monday. The mujahidin, who claimed responsibility for the blast two weeks ago said that the bomb was meant to destroy all the weaponry and ammunition destined to be transported to Paktia Province.

Soviet-DRA Casualties, Losses for 1985 Reported

LD302309 Tehran IRNA in English 1843 GMT 30 Dec 85

[Text] London, Dec. 30, IRNA — Nearly 8,000 of the joint Soviet-Karmal troops were killed and 3,000 wounded, including high ranking officers, in encounters with the Afghan mujahideen in 1985, the sixth year of Soviet aggression on this "Islamic country" according to Agency Afghan Press (AAP) Monday.

AAP also said that the Soviet-Karmal forces were believed to have suffered an additional 5 222 casualties besides those listed above in a recently released annual report. The mujahidin have also taken prisoners 859 Karmal troops as well as 189 Soviets, added the report.

The report disclosed that material losses suffered this year by the occupying troops were 42 aircraft, 64 helicopter gunships, 452 tanks, 375 armoured cars and 130 oil tankers, destroyed in successful mujahidin operations. Besides, the mujahidin have captured 55,116 rifles and guns, 83 machine guns and anti-aircraft guns and 749 pieces of various light and heavy weaponry as well as large quantities of ammunition.

Afghan civilian casualties were put at 5,829 this year, remarkably low the report added, compared to last year's figure of 420,000. It attributed the low civilian casualty count to improved training [words indistinct] besides greater unity of the mujahidin. The AAP report said most of those martyred were women, children or the elderly in indiscriminate Soviet bombing attacks, which destroyed 1,127 housing units including mosques. The number of mujahidien martyred this year were said to be 2,152 and 15 were taken captive by the Soviet occupiers, the report concluded.

December Casualties Reported

LD312128 Tehran IRNA in English 1651 GMT 31 Dec 85

["18 Soviet-Karmal Troops Killed by Mojahedin" — IRNA headline]

[Text] London, Dec. 31, IRNA — Afghan mujahidin killed a [words indistinct] of the joint Soviet-Karmal forces, including high-ranking officers, in two separate attacks (?in) the vicinity of Qandahar city, earlier this month according to the agency Afghan press here Tuesday. The report said that a group of mujahidin using missiles ambushed a military convoy at Khakrez on December 12, destroying two vehicles and killing seven Soviet-Karmal troops, added the report.

Meanwhile in a seperate attack on a security post on the outskirts of Qandahar city, on December 9, six government soldiers were killed on the spot when their jeep was burned down as a result of a rocket attack by the mujahidin, concluded the report.

Afghan Rebels Down Helicopter Near Qandahar

GF010742 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0630 GMT 1 Jan 86

[Text] According to a Central News Unit report, the Muslim Afghan revolutionaries shot down a military helicopter of the Soviet-Karmal joint forces near Qandahar. In the crash the passengers of the helicopter, high-ranking officers of the Soviet and Afghan forces, were killed. Similarly the Muslim Afghan revolutionaries attacked a military convoy of the joint Soviet-Afghan forces in Ghazni Province and killed 20 soldiers.

Afghan Rebels Kill Soviet Engineers on Dam Project

LD021646 Tehran IRNA in English 1618 GMT 2 Jan 86

[Text] London, Jan. 2, IRNA — Afghan mujahidin launched a rocket attack on the Kar Kamal Khan dam project site, situated on the Helmand River in Nimruz Province, killing two Soviet engineers and six government officers besides destroying the office of the project directorate, according to Agency Afghan Press Thursday. The Hizb-e Islami mujahidin group claimed responsibility for the attack which took place on December 5, added the report.

Several years ago mujahidin destroyed the dam by rocket attacks and the Soviets were busy preparing plans for its reconstruction.

Soviet-DRA Forces Kill 42 Civilians, Imprison 70

LD011825 Tehran IRNA in English 1709 GMT 1 Jan 86

[Text] Islamabad, Jan. 1, IRNA — Forty-two Afghan civilians were martyred and seventy others imprisoned by the joint Soviet-Karmal troops in a new spate of terror unleashed on the south-eastern city of (Kot), in Nangarhar Province, according to mujahidin sources in Peshawar Wednesday. The savage attack on the residential quarters of the city, coincided with the sixth anniversary of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, December 27. Said the report.

The report added that the mujahidin retaliated this cowardly attack on the civilian population by destroying seven tanks and personnel carriers and their crew in an ambush on the enemy troops in the same area.

FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

6 JANUARY 1986

Libya

Tripoli television broadcast part of Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi's 5 January press conference with U.S. journalists in which he viewed the U.S. military buildup as "a state of war" and confirmed that the Libyan Armed Forces are on a state of alert. Libya will not continue to exercise self-restraint and live under continuous threat and terrorism, he declared, adding that "we may explode" at any hour. The television also reported his statement that Libya is capable of using the SAM-5's it has received from the Soviet Union. On the issue of terrorism, Al-Qadhdhafi described the attacks on passengers at airports as "illegal" as far as Libya is concerned and he disclaimed responsibility for the methods used by Palestinian fedayeen. He maintained that there are no Palestinian camps in Libya, pointing out that the Palestinians have their own camps in Lebanon and in "other places around Palestine." Tripoli television had earlier carried statements from Basic People's Congresses threatening the formation of "suicide squads" to attack targets on "enemy soil" and warning countries containing U.S. bases that "the battle will be moved into these countries" if the bases are used against the Jamahiriyah.

Meanwhile, Arab League foreign ministers condemned U.S. "hostility" toward Libya in a statement issued at the conclusion of their emergency session in Tunis over the weekend, KUNA reported. The question of U.S. and Israeli threats to attack Libya will also be discussed at the forthcoming meeting of Islamic foreign ministers in Fes, Rabat radio revealed. In a 4 January telephone conversation with Al-Qadhdhafi, Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad informed the Libyan leader that Syria places all its capabilities at Libya's disposal to confront the "Zionist and U.S. threats," Tripoli television reported, while Voice of Greater Arab Homeland radio cited a similar message of support from the PDRY leader. Damascus radio had earlier broadcast a statement by a Syrian responsible source stressing that Syria will participate in repulsing any attack on Libya.

Among other Arab reaction to the crisis, a Riyadh radio commentary emphasized that U.S. support for Israeli threats against Arab countries and the Palestinians is "absolutely rejected." Egypt's *AL-AHRAM* urged the United States to exercise "self-restraint" and not take retaliatory action against Libya, MENA reported, and Defense Minister 'Abd al-halim Abu Ghazalah said Egypt does not intend to take military action against any of its neighbors. A Cairo radio commentary expressed scepticism about the likelihood of a U.S. or Israeli military action against Libya, contending that the existence of the Al-Qadhdhafi regime is politically useful for Israel and the United States and that the damage caused by military action would outweigh any modest gains made.

In Jerusalem, Israeli officials cited by *THE JERUSALEM POST* said they were not unhappy at the idea of a U.S. strike against Libya but they dismissed the possibility of a joint Israeli-U.S. venture and "completely opposed" a unilateral Israeli attack on Libyan targets.

As for Sabri al-Banna, alias Abu Nidal, the Kuwaiti paper *AL-SIYASAH noted reports that Abu Nidal is currently receiving* medical attention in a Yugoslav hospital.

Lebanon

Syrian Missiles — While confirming U.S. reports that Syria has withdrawn its SAM-6 and SAM-8 batteries from Lebanon, top IDF sources cited by Jerusalem radio said this "may not end the affair" because the "main problem" for Israel is the SAM-2's, which remain deployed along the Syrian border near Lebanon. The radio also reported that a Soviet spy ship is cruising off the Lebanese coast in an apparent attempt to monitor developments resulting from the Israeli-Syrian tension over the missiles. In other military developments, Israeli military sources denied Lebanese reports of an IDF buildup in Israel's security zone in southern Lebanon, Jerusalem radio noted. Beirut radio said 30 Israeli tanks have entered the area and warned of an impending Israeli action in the south. Meanwhile, a senior IDF source cited by Jerusalem radio denied the recent Kuwaiti press report that Syria has received T-80 tanks from the Soviet Union.

French Hostages — Two French journalists recently returned from Lebanon with news that the four French hostages are now under Syrian control and may be released soon, Paris radio reported. French President Francois Mitterrand has discussed the matter in a telephone exchange with Syrian President al-Asad, according to a UAE press report cited by Abu Dhabi radio.

Tripartite Agreement — Sources close to President Amin al-Jumayyil disclosed that Syria has agreed to his proposed amendments to the tripartite agreement, the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon reported.

Israel

Relations with Egypt — After Prime Minister Shim'on Peres' 5 January meeting with the Egyptian charge d'affaires, sources in Peres' office said there is now an accepted foundation for an Egyptian-Israeli "package deal" which could improve bilateral relations, Jerusalem radio reported. The deal provides for the Tabah conflict to be resolved simultaneously with the normalization of relations and for the return of the Egyptian ambassador to Tel Aviv, the sources disclosed. Peres stressed in a Jerusalem television interview that the Inner Cabinet must reach a decision on the package deal "this week or next week."

Iran-Iraq War

Iraqi forces captured the southern Majnun oil field 6 January, a military communique cited by INA asserted. The Iraqi troops were deployed in the "liberated areas" after inflicting "hundreds of casualties" in the assault. An Iranian Joint Staff communique cited by IRNA announced that Iranian planes inflicted losses on Iraqi forces in a 4 January raid on Rawanduz garrison. Iraq rebutted the claim in a military communique carried by Baghdad Voice of the Masses radio, saying that two Iranian planes were forced to flee when they attempted to attack a residential section of Rawanduz. Iraqi communiques also announced that Iraqi planes attacked Khark Island 4 and 5 January, hit a large maritime target near the Iranian coast 5 January, and flew 84 combat missions against ground targets 4 January, particularly noting a "destructive" air raid on Iran's Baneh military camp.

Iran

Turkish Prime Minister Turgut Ozal arrived in Tehran 3 January leading a "200-man delegation," saying at the airport that he is in Tehran to discuss regional issues, IRNA reported. The agency also reported that a French delegation arrived 3 January to study Iranian-French "financial disputes" and that Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Georgiy Markovich Korniyenko will visit Tehran "later this month."

Inter-Arab Affairs: Bilateral Meetings

Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid demanded that Libya must "patch up differences with Tunisia" before he will meet with Libyan leader Colonel al-Qadhdhafi, according to an *AL-ITTIHAD* report cited by KUNA. Meanwhile, Baghdad radio announced that Iraqi President Saddam Husayn received PLO Executive Committee Chairman 'Arafat over the weekend and Damascus radio reported that a Jordanian delegation led by Interior Minister Hasan al-Kayid began talks in the Syrian capital.

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Politburo Urges Support for Private Sector

LD052112 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 5 Jan 86

[Text] A session of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo, chaired by Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and president of the DRA Revolutionary Council, was held today. The session appraised the condition and adoption of practical measures for increased production of primary goods and handicrafts by private sector industries in the DRA.

The Politburo session pointed out that the private industrial sector plays an important role in our national economy, for the growth of domestic production, maintaining primary goods and increasing the country's revenue resources. The state has strongly supported private industries. Loan facilities extended to private investors during the revolution years exceeded 897 million Afghani.

In accordance with the resolutions of the 16th PDPA Central Committee Plenum concerning the national democratic character of the April Revolution and the pressing tasks under present conditions, the protection and assistance planned for private sector industries constitute one of the major tasks of the state and party organs, trade unions, and other social organs in the economic sphere. Under the present conditions, industry and the people employed in this sector are regarded as a constituent part of the national economy in order to broaden the socioeconomic foundations of revolutionary rule.

The PDPA Central Committee Politburo stated that any party and state authorities creating obstacles in the path of the growth and expansion of the private sector will be investigated and tried. The private sector should be comprehensively supported and (?regulated). A number of DRA ministers took part in these discussions.

Babrak Karmal drew the attention of the participants to the growth and support of the private sector in accordance with the statement of the DRA Revolutionary Council. Also, the Politburo session heard the report of Mahmud Barialay, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, concerning the participation of the PDPA delegation in the 100th anniversary of the National Congress Party (I) of India. The session affirmed the results of the visit of the PDPA delegation and pointed out that further consolidation of friendship between the parties and peoples of Afghanistan and India is in the interest of international peace, and strengthens the Nonaligned Movement and the progress of the peoples of both countries. The PDPA supports and affirms the healthy and realistic foreign policy of the Indian National Congress (I) Party under the leadership of Rajiv Gandhi, chairman of the Nonaligned Movement.

The session also heard the report of Mahmud Barialay concerning the visit of the PDPA delegation to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The session stated that the PDPA supports the cause of unification of Korea and considers U.S. imperialism to be a common enemy of the peoples of both countries and of the whole of mankind.

The session of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo also heard the report of Shah Mohammad Dost, the DRA minister of foreign affairs, in connection with the results of the sixth round of talks between the DRA and Pakistani delegations in Geneva. The Politburo affirmed the principled stand of the Afghan delegation at the talks and pointed out that this stand stems from the peaceful foreign policy of the DRA.

The session stated that, despite serious obstacles created by Pakistan in the progress of the talks and the daily increasing interference which continues under direct pressure from U.S. imperialism, the talks -- under the auspices of the United Nations -- could be considered as a useful step toward resolving the situation surrounding Afghanistan. The DRA Central Committee Politburo adopted a series of decisions about a number of important domestic and external issues.

Revolutionary Council Appoints Prosecutor General

LD051556 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 5 Jan 86

[Text] The Secretariat of the DRA Revolutionary Council reports that Mohammad Osman Rasekh has been appointed as DRA prosecutor general by the Presidium of the DRA Revolutionary Council.

BIA on Khyber People's Opposition to Rebels

LD041215 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 3 Jan 86

[Excerpts] The political commentater of BIA writes: Two chieftains of the Afghan counterrevolutionary bands, Golboddin and Yunis Khalis, were instructed by the Pakistan regime to go immediately to Islamabad to receive instructions about using the criminal rebel bands to crush the Afridi and Shenwar tribes.

The report says that a number of Pakistani generals have been instructed to draft, in consultation with these two professional criminals, the plan for organizing the Pakistani Army and Afghan rebel bands to crush the courageous people of Khyber.

The use of Afghan counterrevolutionary bands against the courageous Afridi and Shenwar tribes, who are fighting for the defense of their pride, honor, and their traditional and historic independence, is taking place under direct orders of Washington.

Prior to the attacks in the Khyber Valley by the mercenary army of Pakistan, a high-ranking U.S. military visitor to this region issued the necessary instructions about increasing the use of the counterrevolutionary bands against the tribes. The bestial nature of U.S. imperialism's and the CIA's enmity toward the Afridi and Shenwar tribes and all autonomous Pashtun tribes has a subjective foundation. The independent tribes have announced that they were not going to allow the counterrevolutionaries to use their land as a springboard for the undeclared war against the DRA. Thus far, in tens of tribal jirgas, they have stated that they regard Afghanistan as their historic homeland and will not allow its enemies to export death and destruction to this country via the territory of the autonomous tribes. They do not want their territory to be transformed into battlefield for the interests of reaction and imperialism. The Washington administration, unleashing an undeclared war against the DRA, has so far spent nearly $2 billion on this path.

The latest reports indicate that the Afghan counterrevolutionary bands will take part in operations with the mercenary army of Pakistan against the autonomous tribes. They should know that the determination and unity of the tribes and the strong fist of the independent tribes from Chatral to Baluchistan will be a severe blow. These bands should know that their chieftains, who are regarded by imperialism as the so-called mujahidin of the path of Islam, are no more than mercenary criminals.

Rebels Crushed, Arms Captured in Herat, Farah

LD042300 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 4 Jan 86

[Text] Quoting a spokesman of the security forces a BAKHTAR INFORMATION AGENCY correspondent reports that as a result of the successful operations carried out in the environs of Herat Province by the security forces, a number of the counterrevolutionary elements were crushed and some of them, including Abdol Wahed — one of their ringleaders — were injured.

Furthermore, 13 weapons and a large amount of ammunition were seized from them. One recoilless gun, 3 DSHKs, 7 mortars, 8 rocket launchers. 138 weapons, 3 foodstuff depots, 2 ammunition depots, 15 committees [as heard] and 26 hideouts of the enemy were destroyed.

According to another report, as a result of successful operations which were carried out in Derweshan village, Farah Province, a number of the armed counterrevolutionaries were crushed. The security forces seized surface-to-surface missiles, 86 anti-tank and anti-personnel mines, two mortars, 1 DSHK and 53 weapons. One rocket launcher and one heavy machinegun were destroyed.

SPA: Afghan Mujahidin Operations Detailed

GF051248 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0956 GMT 5 Jan 86

[Text] Islamabad, 5 Jan (SPA) — Afghan mujahidin killed over 100 Soviet and Afghan troops, downed 4 Soviet MiG fighters and 1 helicopter, and destroyed 20 tanks and vehicles during extensive Soviet attacks on Qandahar and Oruzgan Provinces in December 1985. The Afghan mujahidin press agency [AAP] reported that a Soviet general who was among the crew of a downed aircraft has been killed.

AAP also reported that on 27 December the mujahidin carried out an ambush hear Maro in Qandahar Province which resulted in heavy losses among Soviet troops and the destruction of two tanks.

MAP: Afghan Mujahidin Request ICO Membership

LD031644 Rabat MAP in English 1200 GMT 3 Jan 86

[Text] Peshawar (Pakistan), Jan 3 (MAP) — The Afghan mujahidin have requested membership into the 45-member Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC) that will convene in Fes (Morocco) from January 6 to 10 at the level of foreign affairs ministers.

Mr Sayyed Ahmad Gaylani, spokesman for the Islamic resistants which includes seven Afghan parties exiled in Pakistan, announced on Thursday [2 January] at a news conference that he will lead a delegation of mujahidin to the Fes conference to ask to occupy the seat of Afghanistan.

Afghanistan was expelled from the OIC in 1980. The 45-member countries of this Islamic organization consider that the government of Babrak Karmal, who seized power after the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan in 1979, does not represent the Afghan people.

Ershad Plans To Establish Elected Government

BK041607 Dhaka Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 4 Jan 86

[Excerpt] President Ershad has said his government is determined to establish an elected government in the country by holding national elections. He was addressing two separate gatherings of workers at Guptakhali in port area of Chittagong today.

The president stressed the need for maintaining peace and discipline in all spheres of national life, as these are the main prerequisites for achieving overall development. He said our objective is to carry forward through an elected government the progress achieved in various fields during the last 4 years. He said frequent calls for strike and hartal [work stoppage] by some political parties are only encouraging bad elements to create indiscipline and cause sufferings to the common man.

Commending the contributions being made by the industrial and other workers in the development of national economy, the president said the government is keen to improve the quality of life of the workers by giving them more facilities.

The planning minister, Mr Sultan Ahmad Chowdhury, and representatives of the workers also spoke at the meeting.

General Elections To Be Held

BK051614 Dhaka Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 5 Jan 86

[Excerpt] President Ershad has declared general elections will be held to establish real democracy in the country. Addressing the upazila [subdistrict] chairmen's convention in Dhaka this afternoon, the president said we want to initiate new politics in the country which will ensure progess and development. We do not want politics of destruction, he added.

The president categorically announced that the Sangsad [parliament] which will be formed through general elections will be sovereign.

On upazila administration, the president said it has already brought about revolutionary changes and ushered in a new era of development. The president said the lot of the 10 crore people of Bangladesh depends on the proper implementation of the upazila program. He called the upazila chairmen as soldiers engaged in the struggle for building a new Bangladesh. He said enough powers have been given to them and their hands will be strengthened further in future.

President Appoints New Election Commissioner

BK031058 Dhaka Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 1 Jan 86

[Text] Mr Justice Abdul Mumith Chowdhury has been appointed election commissioner. President Ershad administered the oath of office to him in Dhaka today.

Foreign Minister Leaves for Morocco 3 Jan

BK031611 Dhaka Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 3 Jan 86

[Text] The foreign minister, Humayun Rashid Chowdhury, has said the Islamic Conference Organization [ICO] foreign ministers conference in the Moroccan city of Fes will discuss steps to solve the outstanding problems of the Islamic world. He was talking to newsmen at the Zia International Airport in Dhaka today before his departure for Morocco to represent Bangladesh at the meeting. The 5-day meeting begins on Monday. Among issues to be dealt by the conference are the global economic situation, cooperation among the ICO countries and Israel's nuclear armaments. Israeli aggression on Tunisia and the PLO headquarters in Tunis will also be discussed.

On his way back home the foreign minister will pay a 2-day visit to Bonn to discuss matters of bilateral interest with West German Foreign Minister Genscher. From Bonn he will go to Sri Lanka and then to the Maldives. He will discuss with his Sri Lankan and Maldivian counterparts bilateral, regional and international issues of common concern.

Press Note Calls For Striking Workers To Return

BK050334 Dhaka Domestic Service in English 0110 GMT 5 Jan 86

[Text] The government has expressed its firm belief that those patriotic workers who are still abstaining from work will resume their duties immediately in the interest of uninterrupted production in the mills. A press note issued in Dhaka last night by the Labor and Manpower Ministry said there has been stoppage of work for the last few days in some of the jute mills at the instigation of certain labor organizations.

The government held a few rounds of discussions with those labor organizations so that there was no stoppage of work and had also tried to consider their demands in a peaceful way through negotiations, but the negotiations failed due to unaccommodating attitude of certain labor leaders and they went on partial strike from the 28th of last month, which is totally illegal under the labor laws.

The press note said the government again requested the labor leaders to withdraw the illegal strike with the assurance to consider their demands through discussions, but they did not agree to these proposals and were continuing their strike. They also associated themselves with certain political parties to strengthen today's hostile program. The press note said the government, in unequivocal terms, is declaring that such illegal strike cannot be allowed to continue for an indefinite period and the government is determined to take necessary action against the [words indistinct] who are joining the illegal strike.

Police, Strikers Clash

HK050820 Hong Kong AFP in English 0814 GMT 5 Jan 86

[Text] Dhaka, Jan 5 (AFP) — A half-day general strike called by the opposition today brought Dhaka to a near-standstill with clashes leaving at least four people injured, witnesses said. Opposition pickets also set fire to a British High Commission pick-up van near Dhaka University campus, regarded as a hot-bed of anti-government student activism, witnesses said. The pickets, mostly students, stopped the vehicle and dragged out the driver and passengers, who were local staff of the High Commission, before setting fire to the van. The vehicle was already damaged before firemen could extinguish the blaze, but there were no injuries in the incident.

At least four people were hurt in clashes near the capital's Kampalapur railway station between police and strikers on picket duty to stop trains from running, the witnesses said. The strike was called by the two opposition alliances and the fundamentalist Jamaat-e Islami Party, both to demand in end to nearly four years of martial law and to express solidarity with 40,000 professionals and nearly a quarter million jute mill workers on strike for better pay and benefits.

Eyewitnesses said strikers stoned the car of Religious Affairs Minister K.M. Nural Islam as he was on his way to his office under heavy police guard, but he escaped unhurt.

Only police and government vehicles plied the streets, as shops, businesses and offices stayed shut for the six-hour strike period, witnesses said. Observers said fewer police were deployed in the city than during previous strikes in an apparent effort by authorities to minimize clashes. However, baton-wielding riot police stood guard outside main government buildings as groups of opposition pickets and students marched through the streets chanting anti-government slogans.

The strike came four days after military ruler General Hussain Mohammad Ershad lifted a ten-month ban on open political activities as part of his promised plans for restoring democratic rule in the country.

President Ershad came to power in a bloodless 1982 coup.

A newly-launched pro-government national party had termed today's strike "illegal" and one of its leaders had yesterday urged people to resist it.

Workers End Strike

BK060454 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 6 Jan 86

[Text] In Bangladesh, the striking doctors, engineers and agricultural experts have called off their 15-day-old strike. They have decided to return to work following negotiations with President Ershad in Dhaka last night. General Ershad assured them that their demands will be considered favorably.

The strike began on the 22d of last month demanding, among other things, better pay and status.

The announcement coincided with the 6-hour general strike yesterday which paralyzed normal life in Dhaka City. The strike call was given by the major opposition alliances to express support for striking government employees and to press for the lifting of martial law and holding a free and fair elections under a neutral government.

USSR's Gorbachev Expected To Visit India This Year

HK040740 Hong Kong AFP in English 0638 GMT 4 Jan 86

[Text] New Delhi, Jan 4 (AFP) — Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev is expected to visit India this year, *THE TIMES OF INDIA* newspaper reported today. The paper quoted the editor of the Soviet newspaper *PRAVDA*, Victor Afanasyev, as having said that Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi had told him he was looking forward to Mr Gorbacev's visit here. Mr Gandhi told Mr Afansyev, who led the Soviet delegation to the recent celebrations of the centenary of India's ruling Congress (I) Party, that he was impressed by the Soviet Leader as a statesman and as a person.

The Indian Foreign Office neither confirmed nor denied whether Mr Gorbachev was to visit India, saying only that "an invitation is standing for him to come here."

Agriculture Minister Meets SRV Counterpart

BK031559 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 3 Jan 86

[Text] India has offered to set up two pilot projects in Vietnam. The offer was made by the agriculture minister, Mr Bhuta Singh, to his Vietnamese counterpart, Mr Nguyen Ngoc Triu, who called on him in New Delhi today. These projects relate to dry-land farming and cotton development.

BJP Party Leader on Pakistan Talks, Sikh Issue

HK061224 Hong Kong AFP in English 1147 GMT 6 Jan 86

[Text] New Delhi, Jan 6 (AFP) — India should resist bilateral talks with Pakistan until Islamabad clarifies its stand on its alleged aid to Sikh militants, a top opposition leader said today.

Atal Behari Vajpayee, chairman of the pro-Hindu Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) said in the Punjab capital of Chandigarh that Pakistan's alleged aid to Sikh militants was the most important problem between the two countries. "There should be no talks on any other issue with Pakistan until that country clarifies its stand regarding the issue," the PRESS TRUST OF INDIA (PTI) news agency reported Mr. Vajpayee as saying.

The former Indian foreign minister was referring to bilateral talks on the disputed Siachen Glacier border area which are set for Islamabad on Friday. Mr. Vajpayee said that reports that Sikh militants were being trained and aided by Pakistan were disturbing.

The Siachen Glacier in Kashmir is on the border control line established after the 1971 war between the two countries. It has been the scene of frequent skirmishes between Indian and Pakistani border forces over the last two years.

Moderates among India's 16 million Sikh community want more autonomy in Punjab, while militants are waging a bloody campaign for a separate state. New Delhi claims and Pakistan denies that Islamabad aids Sikh militants.

7 Killed, 29 Injured in Ahmadabad; Curfew Imposed

BK060320 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 6 Jan 85

[Text] In Ahmadabad, 7 persons lost their lives and 29, including a police constable and some women, were injured in the violent disturbances in the Kalupur area last night. The trouble started from some quarrel over kite flying. The situation in all the areas under the Kalupur police station, which are under indefinite curfew since last night, is reported to be tense but under control.

According to the city police control, no untoward incident has been reported after additional state reserve police were posted on duty. The police resorted to lathi [baton] charge at a number of places and fired four rounds to disperse violent crowds indulging in stabbing and arson. Two shops and two vehicles were set on fire.

The Gujarat chief minister, Mr Amarsinh Chaudhari, cut short his visit to Khera and rushed to Ahmadabad last night to review the situation with senior police officials. Talking to Ahmadabad correspondent a short while ago, the Gujarat chief minister, Mr Amarsinh Chaudhari, said that the government is determined to deal sternly with the elements who are trying to disturb the peace in the state. He said the police authorities have been instructed to take firm action agaisnt those indulging in violence.

Casualties Reported in Punjab Violence

BK060336 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 6 Jan 86

[Text] In Punjab, one person was killed and five others injured in two different incidents yesterday. One person was killed and two injured when two unidentified miscreants opened fire in a market place in Moga in Faridkot District. The police have cordoned off the area, and vigorous efforts are continuing to apprehend the culprits.

In another incident three persons were injured including a constable, a woman, and house owner in an exchange of fire between the police and some suspected terrorists in a village in Amritsar District. The police were searching the house to apprehend the culprits when they were fired upon. The police gave a hot chase to the culprits, but they managed to escape.

Meanwhile, police have recovered four rifles, some police uniforms and fake police identity cards, and three motorcycles and scooters bearing fake registration numbers.

Iranian President To Begin 3-Day Visit 13 Jan

BK051530 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 5 Jan 86

[Text] The Iranian president, Hojjat ol-Eslam Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, will pay a 3-day official visit to Pakistan from 13 January at the invitation of President Mohammad Ziaul Haq. Radio Pakistan's correspondent says the purpose of this visit is to further strengthen and consolidate the existing cordial and good-neighborly relations between the two fraternal Islamic countries.

uf headlineForeign Minister Departs for ICO Conference

BK030941 Karachi Overseas Service in Urdu 0800 GMT 3 Jan 86

[Text] Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yaqub Khan left Islamabad for Morocco this morning to participate in the foreign ministers' conference of islamic countries. The conference begins in Fes next Monday. Speaking to newsmen at the airport before his departure he said matters of common concern to the Islamic nations — such as Afghanistan, the Middle East and the Iran-Iraq war — will be discussed at the conference.

He said the Afghanistan situation is the common problem of the Islamic world, and Pakistan's stand is predominately based on the clear and categorical position adopted by the Islamic Conference Organization. He expressed the hope that the Islamic foreign ministers conference will extend unanimous and full support for Pakistan's positive efforts toward settling the Afghanistan problem at the Geneva talks and for Pakistan's stand on this issue.

Noorani Comments on Ties With India, PRC

BK041049 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 4 Jan 86

[Text] The minister of state for foreign affairs, Mr Zain Noorani, has said efforts will be made to mold the foreign policy according to the aspirations of the people as the country has now entered in the era of democracy. He told newsmen in Hyderabad today that Pakistan enjoyed a respectable place in the comity of nations, especially the Muslim world and nonaligned countries, because of its foreign policy.

Mr Noorani said Pakistan attached great importance to its relations with India and is endeavoring to create an atmosphere of friendship with it. He said Pakistan also enjoyed best relations with China and this friendship had always stood the test of time.

Relations With U.S., USSR

BK050858 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 4 Jan 86

[Text] The minister of state for foreign affairs, Zain Noorani, has reaffirmed Pakistan's desire to have friendly relations with all countries, especially the neighboring ones, without compromising on principles. Talking to newsmen in Hyderabad today, he said Pakistan attaches great importance to its relations with India and is endeavoring to create an atmosphere of friendship with it. However, he said, the country's honor and prestige will not be sacrificed. Zain Noorani said: Pakistan's best relations with China have stood every test of time. Similarly, we also have friendly relations with the United States.

Zain Noorani said our relations with the Soviet Union, which were affected by the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, have improved significantly during the past 2 years. He said Pakistan enjoys a respectable place in the community of nations, especially the Muslim world and nonaligned countries, because of its foreign policy.

Delhi: Open Political Rallies, Meetings Held

BK051558 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 5 Jan 86

[Text] In Pakistan, a series of open political rallies and meetings were held today to mark the 58th birth anniversary of the executed prime minister, Z.A. Bhutto. The rallies, organized by the Pakistan People's Party, were the first in the country since the lifting of the martial law last week.

Delhi: Writ Filed Against Martial Law Detention

BK060859 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 6 Jan 86

[Text] In Pakistan, the first writ challenging the detention of a political leader in Karachi under martial law regulations has been filed before the Sind High Court. The petition contended that after the lifting of the military rule, martial law orders are no longer applicable and the detenu [detainee] should be released.

SRI LANKA

Tamil Militants Mine Hotel of Ceasefire Monitors

NC041439 Paris AFP in English 1404 GMT 4 Jan 86

[Excerpt] Colombo, Jan 4 (AFP) — Tamil separatist militants today laid land mines around a hotel in northern Jaffna where members of a multiracial ceasefire monitoring committee were to stay, and at least two militants were wounded in a resulting clash with troops, a senior military officer said.

Lieutenant-General Cyril Ranatunge, head of anti-guerrilla operations, said security forces were removing the mines when they came under fire from the militants. At least two separatists were wounded in the gun battle, but managed to flee, he said. Residents said three others were hurt in the general panic as security forces brought in air support to help troops under fire from the militants.

Members of the committee monitoring the ceasefire between security forces and the Tamils remained at the Palaly Military Airport, unable to go to their hotel, Gen. Ranatunge said. The committee had visited Jaffna in November to look into charges by both sides of ceasefire violations. Militants reject the committee, which includes representatives of the security forces.

Delhi: 4 Killed, 40 Injured by Security Forces' Fire

BK060350 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 6 Jan 86

[Text] In Sri Lanka, 4 Tamils were killed and 40 injured when security forces opened fire in Jaffna town yesterday. The firing followed an attack from the Jaffna Fort by the Tamil militants. The security forces were trying to provide protection to the members of the cease-fire monitoring committee visiting the town. The committee was unable to meet the citizens of Jaffna town for the 2d day yesterday due to the violent incidents. On Saturday [4 January] also 17 others injured in incidents in Jaffna town.

Further Details

HK060800 Hong Kong AFP in English 0753 GMT 6 Jan 86

[Text] Colombo, Jan 6 (AFP) — Two days of fighting between Tamil militants and security forces have left at least eight dead and more than 50 wounded in northern Sri Lanka, residents have said.

Tamil militants campaigning for a separate state in the north and east poured hundreds of rounds of machine gun and mortar fire on a joint army-police camp at Jaffna Fort yesterday for the second day running, security sources told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE today.

Area residents said that at least three people died and about 40 sought treatment at Jaffna hospital as a result of yesterday's fight. They said that a total of at least eight were dead and more than 50 wounded in the two days, violence. Security sources said they were unable to confirm the figures, but said that some people may have been wounded in the more than two hours of cross fire yesterday. They said five people died after the attack on the security forces on Saturday, and that the government troops relied with firing.

The English-language daily *THE ISLAND* today quoted residents reports that three customs officers on their way to Jaffna were killed and more than 50 people received gun shot injuries in this incident.

Officials have made no statement on yesterday's reported deaths, but the secretary-general of the ceasefire monitoring committee on Saturday announced that two people had died and 14 were wounded in the clashes. Reports from Jaffna suggest that the dead were non-combatants.

Northern security sources told AFP that militants were firing into the Jaffna Fort from public places such as bus stations in the hope that civilians would be killed in expected retaliatory fire.

Some security sources said the bodies of four of the five people they reported dead in Saturday's attack had been removed from the hospital, but they were not certain who had carried out the removal.

Sources also said militants directed continuous fire at a helicopter deployed to transport members of the ceasefire monitoring committee who were still in the Jaffna Fort, unable to begin hearings on alleged violations. The helicopter was not hit, the sources said.

President Junius Jayewardene said yesterday that no political solution was possible to the ethnic issue as long as the militants did not abandon their arms. He told an estate employees meeting that security forces combatting "terrorism" aimed at destroying democratic freedoms should be fully supported.

The militants say the country's 2.5 million Tamils are discriminated against by the national Sinhala majority.

USSR's Korniyenko To Visit 'Later This Month'

LD041104 Tehran IRNA in English 1020 GMT 4 Jan 86

[Text]Tehran, Jan. 4, IRNA — The Soviet ambassador here, Vil Boldyrev, met with Iran's acting Foreign Minister 'Ali Mohammad Besharati Saturday.

In this meeting, the two sides discussed the scheduled visit to Iran of Soviet deputy foreign minister, Georgiy Markovich Korniyenko, and described it as an effective stage in the trend of mutual ties between the two countries.

The Soviet official's trip to Tehran is due to take place later this month.

The Soviet ambassador also briefed Besharati on the stands of his country on the recent summit meet between the two superpowers.

Kuwait Tortures, Expels Another 33 Iranians

LD051132 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 5 Jan 86

[Text] During the past few days, the Kuwaiti Government has expelled another 33 Iranians residing in Kuwait. According to a Central News Unit report, these people, who had been arrested by Kuwaiti security officials and subjected to psychological and physical torture in Kuwaiti prisons for 3 to 20 days, arrived at the ports of Rig and Genaveh by motor launch across the Persian Gulf's maritime frontiers.

Turkish Prime Minister Ozal Arrives With Delegation

LD031359 Tehran IRNA in English 1333 GMT 3 Dec 86

[Text]Tehran, Jan. 3, IRNA — Turkish Prime Minister Turgut Ozal heading a 200-man delegation arrived here Friday and was received at the airport by Premier Hoseyn Musavi and some other Iranian officials. Ozal's visit here is within the framework of the annual meetings between Iran and Turkey's prime ministers.

Turkish press has stressed the economic significance of this visit and expressed the hope that the volume of trade between Iran and Turkey would increase to three billion dollars a year.

The Turkish plane landed in Tehran via the Soviet airspace.

Mehrabad Airport Interview

LD031745 Tehran IRNA in English 1630 GMT 3 Jan 86

[Text] Tehran, Jan 3, IRNA — Turkish Prime Minister Turgut Ozal arrived here Friday [3 January] heading a Turkish economic delegation for talks with the Islamic government.

At Tehran Mehrabad Airport, Ozal and the Turkish delegation were welcomed by ranking Iranian officials among them Prime Minister Musavi, Heavy Industries Minister Behzad Nabavi, Governor of Iran's Central Bank Nourbakhsh and a group of ambassadors of Muslim countries to Tehran.

In an interview at Tehran Mehrabad Airport Ozal said he is here to exchange views with Iranian officials on "the issues of the region." He expressed confidence that Iran-Turkey relations would steadily grow in the future.

At the same interview the Iranian prime minister, Musavi, said that trade exchanges between the two countries have significantly increased. He said in light of a recently signed protocol between Tehran and Ankara the outlook of future relations between the two countries is promising.

The Turkish prime minister is expected to pay tribute to the martyrs of the Islamic Revolution Saturday as he visits their tombs at Behesht-e Sahra public cemetry south of Tehran. He is then to appear at a press interview here after a meeting with Iran's Prime Minister Musavi.

Trade exchanges between Iran and Turkey considerably increased after the Islamic Revolution in 1979. Tehran and Ankara anticipate a trade exchange in 1986 of at least three billion dollars. A protocol signed between the two countries in Tehran earlier this week provides for mutual cooperation in technical, communications, and transport fields and also foresees an increase in Iran's non-oil exports to Turkey in 1986.

Ozal is here at the invitation of Iranian Prime Minister Musavi.

First Round Musavi-Ozal Talks

LD041147 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 4 Jan 86

[Text] The first round of talks between the high-ranking Iranian and Turkish delegations, led by the two countries' prime ministers, took place in Tehran this morning. During the talks, Prime Minister Mir Hoseyn Musavi expressed the hope that the visit to Iran by the Turkish Prime minister will be very fruitful and will strengthen the two countries'relations, saying: One of our important policies has always been to demonstrate that without having resort to foreigners, the countries of the region can resolve their own problems within the framework of cooperation with one another and by recognizing one another's capabilities and taking useful steps toward thwarting foreign covetousness in the region.

Referring to the immense manpower and natural resources available for utiliztion within the framework of cooperation between the region's Islamic countries, the prime minister added: With this tremendous power, one could deal powerfully with the region's major political and economic problems.

Referring to the effect of the Iranian-Turkish friendship on creating a peaceful climate in the region, the prime minister then expounded the Islamic Republic of Iran's stances on the imposed war, saying: We detect on the face of our enemy a desire for aggression; and if we fail to crush him, the region will never see a semblance of peace and security.

Mr Musavi declared Iraq has fired 150 missiles at the population centers in Dezful alone, thus causing immense calamities. He added: I believe that this very recent act of air piracy [as heard], which constitutes an example of these crimes, should have demonstrated to you what an enemy we are facing. Mr Musavi said: regarding such crimes, it is natural for us to expect our Turkish brothers to display greater sensitivity.

According to the same report, during these talks Turkish Prime Minister Turgut Ozal also referred to foreign hostility toward the two countries' relations and called for greater sensitivity with regard to the activities of powers that make use of the immense resources of the region and hatch plots against the two countries' friendly relations.

He then reviewed the level of Iranian-Turkish relations with regard to setting up infrastructural installations and paying attention to the volume of trade between the two countries. He termed useful the expansion of these relations in the areas of railroads, power, water, telecommunications, and industrial cooperation.

The same report says: At the conclusion of the first round of the talks between the high-ranking Turkish delegation with our country's officials, the two countries' prime ministers held a private meeting to study problems of interest both sides.

Hashemi-Rafsanjani, Ozal Discussions

GF060658 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 5 Jan 86

[Text] Mr Turgut Ozal, the Turkish prime minister, met the speaker of the Islamic Majlis, Mr Hashemi-Rafsanjani, this afternoon, and said: Iran is our neighbor and an elder brother, and we can take advantage of one another's resources in many fields, especially in the industrial, commercial, and other fields. At present, all the doors in Turkey are open for promoting friendly relations between the two countries. In conclusion, he added: In my opinion, the present ties between the two countries are not adequate and must expand.

Mr Hashemi-Rafsanjani alluded to the need to strengthen mutual fraternal relations and said: I am of the opinion that the Turkish Government is following a very prudent and acceptable policy. I am confident that both of us have immense possibilites that complement one another, besides, there are no difficulties in the path of the expansion of bilateral relations. It is natural that we should prefer to have collaboration with a Muslim country.

The speaker of the Islamic Majlis then referred to the imposed war of Iraq against Iran and added: Regarding the war, we heartily express our loathing of it. But we believe there is no other way of delivering the region and of establishing complete peace in the area except through the riddence of Saddam and the Ba'th Party. The presence of Saddam in the area prevents any stability in the region and is, in fact, a hindrance to every kind of peace and security therein. The speaker of the Majlis continued: We feel that the international organizations have been very inadequate vis-a-vis the imposed war. They have not even been willing to castigate the aggressor overtly. For example, the Peace Council, of which you are a member as well, must vociferously declare that Saddam is responsible for the war and must be impeached. These are steps that, if taken by international associations, will naturally bring the end of the war closer.

The speaker of the Islamic Majlis then emphasized: If the international organizations and some of our neighbors imagine that we are unable to achieve a military victory and thus end the war, they are totally mistaken. With every attack that we undertake, we advance to some extent, and we have the ability to plan our attacks in such a manner that our blows against Iraq are violently shattering and decisive. Hence, our tactics of waiting patiently should not delude them into thinking the contrary.

Mr Hashemi-Rafsanjani then referred to the recommendations of the Peace Commission and said: The errors of the Peace Commission were that it did not adopt a very articulate stand and all it did was to hold a session in camera and say to us: Please forgive Iraq. If it had adopted a specific stance and announced it, a political path toward a rapprochement might have opened up.

The report stated that at the conclusion of the meeting, Mr Turgut Ozal invited Mr Hashemi-Rafsanjan to visit Turkey.

Ankara: Ozal on First Round Talks

TA041920 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1700 GMT 4 Jan 86

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Turgut Ozal has said that there is no political problem in principle between Turkey and Iran and that bilateral relations will develop even further. Ozal, currently in Tehran, held a news conference at the end of the official Turkish-Iranian talks today. He commented on the subjects discussed and agreed upon during the talks.

According to a report by a Turkish Radio and Television team, Ozal noted that both sides strongly want to develop economic relations, adding that this is the most evident proof that bilateral relations will imrpove further in the coming years. Ozal pointed out that the two sides decided that the joint Turkish-Iranian economic committee will work continuously on infrastructure problems. He said that matters concerning communications, transportation, oil and natural gas pipelines, the work of Turkish contractors in Iran, and bilateral trade were also discussed during the talks.

Ozal noted that agreement in principle was reached on increasing the telephone lines btweeen the two countries and easing communications by introducing a joint satellite project, which might possibly include Pakistan as well. The prime minister said that work will be conducted to improve railroad transportation and reestablish flights between Turkey and Iran.

Explaining that the project regarding the natural gas and oil pipelines to be constructed from Iran to Turkey were also discussed at the talks, Ozal announced that studies will begin soon to begin implementation in this field. Ozal also noted that agreement in principle was reached to enable Turkish contractors to work in Iran and assign greater roles to Turkish trucks in transporting goods to Iran, adding that a limited free price system will be used in the trade with Iran.

ANATOLIA Report

LD041521 Ankara ANATOLIA in Turkish 1230 GMT 4 Jan 86

[Excerpts] Tehran, 4 Jan (ANATOLIA) — Prime Minister Turgut Ozal held a press conference at the end of today's round of the Turkish-Iranian talks and made a number of statements.

Ozal emphasized that Iran is a country in a state of war, and stated: "We are a country with an intimate knowledge and appreciation of the distress caused by this war. Long years ago we too went through a number of wars. We know the distress they cause. On the one hand, they cause the neglect of things that need to be done; on the other, their continuation and cost cause great distress. But, as I observed a year ago, there is no change in the attitude of Iranians on this subject.

They say that this war will continue until it is brought to a good end as far as they are concerned. It is our sincerest wish that this war be concluded in a good way for Iran, for the region, and for the countries, and that it does not cause great difficulties and distress in our region.

Turkey is perhaps more eager than any other country for an early conclusion of this affair. Nevertheless, conditions do not appear to favor this. [No closing quotation mark as received]

Prime Minister Ozal said that despite the favorable results obtained in both the economic and political fields in the talks between the two countries, there are circles which want to sow discord between Turkey and Iran. He added: "We both expressed this view in our talks. We said that both sides must therefore be careful on this count, that certain problems may be brought out when we least expect it and that efforts may be made to create a breach between the two countries. Both sides put forth the view that if there is a strain on this subject, consultations should be held; in the event of any problem things should be spelled out openly.

This shows that the efforts made in recent years to spoil the good relations between Iran and Turkey will not yield any results. [No closing quotation marks as received]

Prime minister Ozal then answered journalists' questions and gave the following answer to a question regarding the measures taken by the 6th fleet in the Mediterranean:

"We are not concerned with this question here. It is a question that concerns the Mediterranean, Libya, and Israel and America. At the present moment, we too are able to follow this solely through the press. I may even say that Al-Qadhdhafi has made a statement in this connection. I am not in a position to say much. Naturally, it would not be desirable to have an increase in tension in this way. We hope that a more serious incident is not precipitated."

Ozal on Relations With Iran

TA051835 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1700 GMT 5 Jan 86

[Text] Prime Minister Turgut Ozal, who is continuing his contacts in Tehran, has said that Iran occupies an important place in Turkish foreign policy and that all the conditions for continued cooperation are present. Ozal expressed his impressions of the talks in Tehran during a meeting this afternoon with businessmen in the Turkish delegation.

According to Mustafa Tuncel and Seref Met from the Turkish Radio and Television news center, the prime minister noted that Turkey tries to maintain good relations with all countries as much as possible, adding that no problems have arisen with Iran for a long time. Ozal pointed out that a Turkey with influence among Islamic countries would also have more influence in the West and said that relations with Iran are assessed within this framework. He said: Iran, which occupies an important place in our foreign policy, is a great country with a deep-rooted past. It is easy for us to get along with this neighboring country with which we share similar cultures.

Ozal noted that Turkish businessmen should not regard cooperation with Iran as merely buying and selling goods. He asked that cooperation be extended to industry and important infrastructure projects and remarked that Turkish businessmen should be meticulous about quality in trading goods.

In the afternoon, Ozal met with Iranian Majlis Speaker Rafsanjani. He is now hosting Iranian Prime Minister Mir Hoseyn Musavi at dinner at the Turkish Embassy.

Meanwhile, an IRNA report that the Islamic Jihad organization would act against foreign missions, including Turkey, has been denied. IRNA issued a statement noting that the same report was also sent to the Beirut office of a news agency and that the organization did not make such a threat.

Parliamentarians Meet

LD041649 Tehran IRNA in English 1558 GMT 4 Jan 86

[Text] Tehran, Jan. 4, IRNA — A visiting Turkish parliamentary delegation met with Iranian Majlis deputies and reviewed issues of mutual interest with them here Saturday.

The head of Foreign Policy Committee of the Majlis, Ahmad 'Azizi, and Majlis deputies Moezi, Sadaqiani, Jalali and Safa'i were present at the meeting.

Later, the Turkish delegation was led along an inspection tour of the compounds of Majlis where they were briefed on the operation of Majlis sessions and parliamentary committees.

Ozal, Mo'ayyeri Meet 5 Jan

LD051805 Tehran IRNA in English 1734 GMT 5 Jan 86

[Text] Tehran, Jan. 5, IRNA — Turkey's Prime Minister Turgut Ozal met here Sunday with Iran's Deputy Prime Minister for

Political Affairs 'Ali Reza Mo'ayyeri and discussed with him 'effective' ways for expanding relations between the two countries.

In the meeting, the officials of the two countries emphasised on the necessity of strengthening mutual cooperation.

Meanwhile, Mr. Mo'ayyeri also held talks with Turkish governors general of Aghri and Van Provinces, Kutlu Aktash, and Ozdemir Khanghlu, respectively on improving and accelerating trade exchange between neighbouring provinces of the two countries.

Governor General of Iran's West Azarbayjan Province also attended the meeting.

French Delegation Arrives, To Discuss Fiscal Dispute

LD031327 Tehran IRNA in English 1252 GMT 4 Jan 86

[Text] Tehran, Jan. 4, IRNA — An economic, financial French delegation headed by the French Government's special envoy, Jacques Martin, arrived here Friday night.

The delegation started talks with Iranian officials from the Organization for Economic and Technical Investments, here Saturday morning.

The delegation is here to study financial disputes between Iran and France. The visit is taking place in the wake of another visit here last month by a French parliamentary delegation.

The major financial dispute between the two countries is a loan granted by Iran's Organization for Economic and Technical Investments and Funds, to the Atomic Energy Commission of France. The French Government has unconditionally guaranteed repayment of the loan.

Meanwhile, Iran's share in Sofidif Company which is active in the field of enriched uranium, will also be brought up in the course of the discussions.

These disputes have been raised in several international and French courts a number of times, but each time the court has ruled in favor of one of the two sides. [Sentence as received] However, the issue has not been resolved completely.

The current talks aim at solving these problems directly.

Discussions Continue 5 Jan

LD051128 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 5 Jan 86

[Text] According to a Central News Unit report, today the Iranian and French delegations continued their discussions in Tehran about financial disputes between the two countries.

A group of Islamic Republic of Iran officials from the Organization for Investments and Economic Assistance, Atomic Energy Organization, and the Central Bank of Iran participated in these discussions with Jacques Martin, special envoy of the French Government.

According to the same report, the meeting discussed the financial dispute between the two countries which began as a loan extended to the french Atomic Energy Commission by the Organization for Investments and Economic Assistance before the Islamic Revolution, whose repayment was guaranteed unconditionally by the French government. Iran also invested in the Sofidif uranium enrichment Company. The future and fate of the Iranain shares will be discussed in Tehran.

French President's New Year's Message Reported

LD041451 Tehran IRNA in English 1403 GMT 4 Jan 86

[Text] Tehran, Jan. 4, IRNA — President Francois Mitterrand of France in a message Saturday to his Iranian counterpart, President 'Ali Khamene'i wished [words indistinct] problems between Iran and France in the New Year."

The French president also expressed the hope that "friendly traditional relations which unite the two nations would become closer."

The message was sent to mark the new year.

Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Iraq

Communique No 2,339

LD031535 Tehran IRNA in English 1520 GMT 3 Jan 86

[Text] Tehran, Jan 3, IRNA — Iran's jet fighters and anti-aircraft units repelled Iraqi war planes violating the airpsace of Piranshahr, Marivan, Mahabad, Dehloran, Gilan-e Gharb and Sumar (all in the northwest of the country) Thursday, according to a military communique released by the Joint Staff Command of the Armed Forces here Friday.

In its Communique Number 2339, the Command says that Iranian Artillery fire on Iraqi positions in the western fronts on Thursday, set fire to several Iraqi heavy artillery emplacements and one munitions dump and demolished six observation posts and one heavy engineering vehicle of theirs, killing and wounding a number of their soldiers.

In the southern fronts, the communique says, Iraq forces sustained substantial casualties and losses when they were hit by Iranian artillery fire on Thursday. Two Iraqi patrol units in the southern fronts and one in (Lolan) region in the northwestern fronts were forced to flee while sustaining heavy casualties and damage by Iranian Muslim forces on Thursday, reports the Joint Staff.

Elsewhere, it says that Muslim combatants halted movements of an Iraq motorized unit in an area overlooking Naft-e Shahr and checked transport and stationing of an Iraqi artillery unit near Yabis region Thursday.

Meanwhile, the city of Abadan in Khuzestan Province was the target of Iraqi long-range artillery fire on Thursday during which some houses were damaged.

Communique No 2,340

LD041920 Tehran IRNA in English 1840 GMT 4 Jan 86

[Text] Tehran, Jan. 4, IRNA — Iran's jet fighters bombarded 'Rawanduz' garrison in northern Iraq at 15:17 hours local time [11:47 hours GMT]Saturday inflicting substantial losses on Iraqi forces. The Iranian fighter bombers all returned to their bases safely, reported the Joint Staff Command of the Armed Forces here Saturday.

Announcing this in its Communique Number 2340, the Command says that Iran's Muslim combatants opened fire on Iraqi positions in the western fronts on Friday, killing or wounding at least 20 Iraqi soldiers and destroying four bunkers and six observation posts of theirs as well as setting fire to two Iraqi munitions dumps.

The heavy surface-to-air fire of Iranian Muslim combatants thwarted attempts by Iraqi war planes and helicopters to attack Iranian positions throughout the fronts on Friday, according to the military communique.

The communique further says that Iranian artillery fire on Iraqi positions in the northwestern fronts on Friday inflicted considerable casualties and losses on them.

An Iraqi patrol unit trying to infiltrate Iranian positions near Naft-e Shah was forced to flee while sustaining casualties when it was hit by Iranian artillery fire, reports the Joint Staff.

Elsewhere the Joint Staff says that Iraqi positions and their command outposts and supply routes in the southern fronts came under artillery fire of Iranian Muslim forces Friday resulting in heavy casualties and damage on the enemy.

The Joint Staff also says that Iran's Gendarmerie forces shelled Iraqi positions in the Arvand River, Dehloran and Zobeidah operational regions Friday, killing or wounding a number of Iraqi soldiers and demolishing several bunkers as well as halting their engineering operations.

Meanwhile, three houses in Abadan, Khuzestan Province, were damaged by Iraqi artillery fire Friday.

Communique No 2,341

LD051501 Tehran IRNA in English 1444 GMT 5 Jan 86

[Text] Tehran, Jan. 5, IRNA — The Joint Staff Command of the Armed Forces reported here Sunday that at least 25 Iraqi soldiers were killed or wounded in the western fronts Saturday as their positions were shelled by Iranian Muslim combatants.

The Iranian artillery fire on Iraqi troops in the said fronts also set fire to parts of enemy positions and demolished one Iraqi command jeep, says the Joint Staff.

In its Communique Number 2341, the Command says that exchange of fire between Iranian Muslim forces and Iraqi troops raged somewhat more heavily in the southern fronts Saturday.

The Iranian Muslim forces held the upper hand in the said fronts on Saturday and halted Iraqi engineering operations especially near Nahr 'Anbar and Jofeyr operational regions, according to the communique.

Elsewhere the communique says Iran's Muslim combatants shelled Iraqi positions in Sumar and Kani-Sheykh Saturday, preventing enemy troops from erecting breastworks and inflicting casulaties on them.

Iranian anti-aircraft units thwarted Iraqi aerial attacks on their positions in the southern fronts on Saturday and forced Iraqi war planes and helicopters to flee from the region, reports the Joint Staff.

In the northwestern fronts, the communique says, artillery duels sporadically continued Saturday during which the Iranian artillery fire halted the operation of Iraqi vehicle columns and troops.

Meanwhile Iraqi forces shelled the city of Abadan in Khuzestan Province Saturday causing damage to some houses in the city.

Fighter-Bombers Attack Iraqi Garrison

LD061205 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 6 Jan 86

[Text] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran reports: At 0840 today, Air Force pilots of the Islamic Republic of Iran used their fighter-bombers to bomb Iraq's (Kulak) Military Garrison west of Rawanduz with coordinates 36.36 N and 44.20 E. After inflicting heavy losses, they all returned safely to base.

FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

7 JANUARY 1986

Libya

Libya called up "part of its strategic reserves" the night of 6 January, JANA announced. The agency subsequently warned that any Mediterranean island or base used for launching an "aggression" against the Jamahiriyah will be "devastated," adding that the countries to whom such islands and bases belong will be responsible. Citing a "confirmed" report that a squadron of Israeli warplanes has been moved from bases in "occupied Palestine" to a U.S. aircraft carrier in the Mediterranean, JANA maintained that the United States and Israel have completed preparations for "aggression" against Libya. Saudi King Fahd contacted Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi by telephone, telling the Libyan leader that Saudi Arabia stands "very strongly" by Libya's side and that the Kingdom places all its "material and moral capabilities" on the side of the Jamahiriyah in confronting "imperialist and Zionist threats," according to Tripoli television. Monitored Saudi media have not been observed to mention this conversation.

In Moscow, Soviet Foreign Ministry Spokesman Vladimir Lomeyko condemned the "threat of force against Libya and Syria" in a press briefing cited by Tripoli TV, deploring the "war hysteria" being whipped up around these countries.

Iran-Iraq War

The Iraqi offensive on the southern Majnun oil field 6 January was "foiled" and Iraq suffered many casualties in this "desperate effort," according to an Iranian Joint Staff communique cited by IRNA. An Iraqi military communique reported by Baghdad Voice of the Masses maintained, however, that Iraq suffered no personnel or materiel losses in taking up new positions in the area. In the air war, Iraqi planes raided Khark Island and also shot down an Iranian F-5 in the northern border area, according to another Iraqi communique carried by the Voice of the Masses. An Iranian military spokesman cited by IRNA maintained that Iranian planes returned safely to their bases after attacking an Iraqi garrison in northern Iraq.

Israel

Jerusalem radio reported that Peres and Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir are "close to an agreement" on a political package deal with Egypt that includes the Tabah negotiations. In a separate report, the radio noted that Israel has complained in a letter to the UN secretary general that Syria is aiding Sabri al-Banna, alias Abu Nidal, and that Israel will take "all possible measures" to protect itself.

Jordan

Jordanian-Egyptian talks began 6 January in Cairo on "ways to bolster bilateral military cooperation," Cairo radio reported.

Iran

Turkish Prime Minister Turgut Ozal left Tehran 6 January after a 3-day official visit, IRNA reported. At a press conference reported by Tehran radio, the prime minister described his visit as "useful" and as a basis for future expansion of bilateral political and economic relations.

Afghanistan

Four Army generals accused of providing Soviet troop movement information to a rebel leader were arrested in Kabul, according to Western diplomatic sources cited by AFP. As a result, Afghan commanders will now receive only 4 hours notice of any Soviet troop movement.

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Afghan Generals Arrested for Aiding Rebels

HK070838 Hong Kong AFP in English 0836 GMT 7 Jan 86

[Text] Islamabad, Jan 6 (AFP) — Four Afghan army generals have been arrested in Kabul on charges of spying for Moslem guerrillas, Western diplomats said here today. The diplomats' sources did not name the generals, but said they were charged with passing information on Soviet-Afghan troop movements to rebel commander Ahmad Shah Masud, who holds the north of the strategic Panjshir Valley despite eight Soviet attempts to dislodge him.

The Russians were said to be "extremely angry" and to have ordered that Afghan commanders should not be given more than four hours notice of any Soviet movements.

The diplomats also reported fighting late last month in the Pashghore area of Panjshir, saying a December 22 guerrilla attack left 23 Soviets dead. Four mujahidin, including their commander, Mohammed Ghada, died in the operation, diplomats said. Skirmishes also continued along the strategic Salang Highway, the main supply artery between the Soviet Union and Afghanistan.

Dzasokov-Led USSR Delegation Arrives in Kabul

LD070016 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 6 Jan 86

[Text] A high-ranking delegation headed by Aleksandr S. Dzasokhov, first deputy chairman of the Soviet Committee for Solidarity With African and Asian Countries, arrived in Kabul today for a friendly visit at the invitation of the DRA Peace, Solidarity and Friendship Organization.

The delegation was welcomed at Kabul International Airport by Abdul Majid Sarboland, vice chairman of the DRA Council of Ministers and deputy chairman of the Afghanistan Peace, Solidarity and Friendship Organization; Abdorrahim Hatif, chairman of the Central Council of the National Fatherland Front; and F.A. Tabeyev, Soviet ambassador in Kabul.

Cooperation Agreement Signed With Mongolia

LD062215 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1730 GMT 6 Jan 86

[Text] A cooperation agreement between the DRA Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of Mongolia to further strengthen the two countries friendly relations was signed recently in Ulaanbaatar.

In reporting this, Khodadad Basharmal, assistant to the DRA foreign affairs minister, who led a delegation on a visit to Mongolia for a friendly visit to that country at the invitation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of Mongolia, told a BAKHTAR correspondent: The Afghan delegation met with the Mongolian Council of Ministers vice chairman and some other high-ranking authorities during its visit to that country. The Afghan delegation returned home today.

Haska Maina District Chiefs Form Youth Militia

LD042343 Kabul in Dari to Europe 1330 GMT 4 Jan 86

[Excerpts] The elders and chiefs of Hasan Khel, Hamda Khel and Ayaz Khel tribes of Haska Maina district of Shenwar Major District, Nangarhar Province, expressed their all-round cooperation for the implementation of the various progressive programs of the party and government at a tribal jirga held in the head quarter of this district. They have organized some of their youth in the border militia of Haska Maina District in order to take an active part in the restoration of security. They assured the revolutionary government of their complete devotion to the implementation of the historic resolutions of the Loya Jirga and the high border tribes jirga, on covering and safeguarding the borders, consolidating government authority and restoring security.

The jirga also decided that if anyone's son or brother is among the counterrevolutionary bands he should put down his weapon and discontinue his cooperation with this (?band), otherwise they should pay 300,000 afghanis as a penalty. [as heard]

Foreign Minister To Visit Iran, Kuwait, Bahrain

BK061519 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 1431 GMT6 Jan 86

[Text] Briefing newsmen on 6 January, the official spokesman announced that the external affairs minister [EAM] will be visiting Iran from 10-12 January, at the invitation of the Iranian foreign minister. Subsequently the E.A.M. will visit Kuwait from 13-14 January and Bahrain from 15-16 January 1986.

In Tehran the EAM will lead the Indian delegation at the Indo-Iranian Joint Commission meeting. It is learnt that a cultural exchange programme for two years with Iran is expected to be signed during this visit. Visits to Kuwait and Bahrain are in the nature of goodwill visits in response to the invitations from the foreign ministers of Kuwait and Bahrain respectively.

Opposition Party Delegation To Visit Sri Lanka

HK061424 Hong Kong AFP in English 1345 GMT 6 Jan 86

[Text] New Delhi, Jan 6 (AFP) — An Indian opposition party has decided to send a delegation to Sri Lanka to study the situation created by the ethnic problem there, PRESS TRUST OF INDIA (PTI) said today. The pro-Hindu Bharatiya Janata Party put forward its plans in a resolution adopted yesterday by its policy-making body, the National Executive, at the end of a two-day meeting in the northern city of Chandigarh, PTI said. The resolution named BJP chairman and former Foreign Minister Atal Behari Vajpayee to lead the delegation, but it did not list the other team members or set dates for their visit.

Violence against innocent and poor people in the name of suppressing terrorism is increasing in Sri Lanka, the resolution said, adding that innocent Tamils continued to be killed in clashes with security forces sparked by the Tamil separatists' campaign for independence in northern and eastern provinces. The team plans to meet with "all those concerned" during their tour, the report said.

Communications Official Visits YAR, Signs Accord

For Sanaa and Delhi radio reportage on the visit by Minister of State for Communications Ram Niwas Mirdha to the Yemen Arab Republic, including a report on a memorandum signed covering the expansion of cooperation in telecommunications, see the 6 January Middle East & Africa *DAILY REPORT*.

Mauritian Deputy Prime Minister Arrives 6 Jan

BK061319 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 6 Jan 86

[Text] The deputy prime minister of Mauritius, Sir Gaetan Duval, arrived in New Delhi today on a 12-day visit to India. Mr Duval, who is also the attorney general and minister of justice of Mauritius, is visiting the country at the invitation of the law minister, Mr A.K. Sen.

Comment, Reportage on Continuing Punjab Violence

Chief Minister's Statement

BK061615 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 6 Jan 86

[Text] According to news agencies, three persons were injured at Ahmadnagar in Sangrur District in Punjab this morning when suspected terrorists opened fire near a bus stand. The terrorists escaped. Senior police officials have gone to the spot. No arrest has been made so far.

Group of students showing allegiance to the All India Sikh Students Federation led by Harender Singh Kalon, today blocked road traffic at two places in Punjab. They detained buses belonging to Haryana and Delhi Transport Corporation in protest against the arrest of Professor Darshan Singh Ragi by the Haryana police last week. Some buses were detained in Jullundur. Traffic was also blocked at a place in Amritsar.

The Punjab chief minister, Mr Surjit Singh Barnala, has taken a serious view of the violent incidents reported from different parts of the state. Addressing a high level meeting of senior civil and police officials in Chandigarh this afternoon, he said those indulging in such activities should be dealt with firmly. The meeting evolved a new strategy for delaying with such activities. Among others the meeting was attended by the finance minister, Mr Balwant Singh, the chief secretary, the home secretary, the director general of police, and police chiefs of different ranges in the state.

Akali Dal Call Against Extremists

BK061302 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 6 Jan 86

[Text] In Chandigarh, a joint meeting of the Akali Dal members of parliament and state legislature, district presidents, and other senior leaders of the party today gave a massive mandate to the state government to firmly deal with elements who are trying to create a law and order problem in the state. The resolution adopted unanimously called upon the people of Punjab, particularly the Sikhs, to boldly defeat the nefarious designs of the forces of disruption and destabilization. It described the call given by the All India Sikh Students Federation for rasta roko [road blockade] on the 10th of this month as an attempt to destabilize the state government.

Seven Killed 6 Jan

BK070305 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 7 Jan 86

[Text] In Punjab, seven persons were killed and at least five injured in five different incidents of violence spread over four districts of the state last night. In Jullundur three persons were killed and one injured when some unidentified miscreants opened fire at a petrol pump in village Jandiala. At Jira in Ferozepore District two persons died and least one was injured following a shootout. A flour mill owner was killed in a village in Gurdaspur

District. In Amritsar an old lady was stabbed to death. Three persons were also injured in different incidents in the city.

Meanwhile, an official spokesman told our Chandigarh correspondent this morning that law-enforcing agencies have been asked to effectively curb lawlessness in the state. He said the deployment of the security forces in the state is being reorganized. Round-the-clock patrolling has also been intensified all over the state.

The state Congress-I legislature party has expressed its serious concern over deteriorating law and order situation in the state. It urged the chief minister, Mr Surjit Singh Barnala, to take steps to check terrorism and restore peace. The party at its meeting in Chandigarh in a resolution said that the people in the state are panicky in the face of acts of terrorism. In another resolution the party said that the Punjab accord should be implemented in total. Later, the party members met Mr Barnala and conveyed the party's concern.

Gujarat Police Fire To Disperse Mob; 75 Held

BK061625 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 6 Jan 86

[Text] The Gujarat chief minister, Mr Amarsinh Chaudhari, has said that the situation in Ahmadabad is now under control. Talking to newsmen in Gandhinagar today, he said that relaxation of the indefinite curfew in the Kalupur area will be decided tomorrow. He said the government is determined to curb all such disturbances with a stern hand.

Three incidents of arson and two incidents of stabbing have been reported from the affected areas. The police fired two rounds at two different places to disperse violent mob. No one was injured. The police have rounded up 75 persons as a precautionary measure.

Telugu Desam Conference Calls For Greater Autonomy

BK050357 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 5 Jan 86

[Text] The 3-day annual conference of the Telugu Desam ended in Hyderabad yesterday. Addressing a rally on the concluding day, the Andhra Pradesh chief minister, Mr N.T. Rama Rao, has said that states should be given more powers and greater autonomy. He said under the federal constitution all states are equal. He criticized the Congress-I for describing regional parties as antinational.

Several speakers belonging to 13 non-Congress-I political parties demanded a second channel of TV to each state to focus their own programs. The speakers included Mr P. Upendra, leader of the opposition in parliament, Mr Dinesh Goswami of the Asom Gana Parishad, and Mr K.P. Unnikrishnan, Congress-S.

The chief minister of Karnataka, Mr Ramakrishna Hegde, pleaded for electoral reform to eliminate bogus voting and to strengthen democracy. The chief minister of Punjab, Mr Surjit Singh Barnala, has said that the Sikhs are always in the forefront in the national cause and made numerous sacrifices for the freedom and integrity of the nation. As reported earlier, the parties which attended the meeting decided to set up a common forum for action on different issues.

Junejo Says New Federal Cabinet To Be Formed in Jan

BK071040 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 7 Jan 85

[Text] The prime minister, Mr Mohammad Khan Junejo, has said that a new federal cabinet will be announced during this month. He was talking to newsmen at the Lahore airport before his departure for Islamabad after a 2-day stay in the provincial capital.

Answering the question regarding the revival of political activities, the prime minister said that normally political freedom will be provided to everyone within the framework of existing laws and it was also the duty of everyone to respect the laws of the land. Mr Junejo said the Muslim League Parliamentary Party is being formed and will finally come into existence in the 3d week of this month. He said it was a great achievement that the laws of the land, supremacy of the courts, and fundamental rights have been restored.

Referring to relations with India, the prime minister observed there has been a significant improvement in Indo-Pak relations during the last 6 months, and the process continues.

The prime minister was seen off at the airport by the Punjab Governor Maqdum Mohammad Sajjad Hussain Quraishi; the chief minister, Mr Mohammad Nawaz Sharif; several federal and provincial ministers; and senior officials.

PAKISTAN TIMES on Junejo's Policy Statement

GF061337 Rawalpindi PAKISTAN TIMES in English 2 Jan 86 p 4

[Editorial: "Mr Junejo's Manifesto"]

[Text] Premier Mohammad Khan Junejo, in his address to the nation, has elaborated his fundamental commitments in a five-point statement of policy: Islamic ideology, an equitable economic structure, elimination of illiteracy, campaign against corruption and defence of Pakistan's sovereignty and national integrity.

If one recalls the very first speech he made in Parliament after becoming prime minister, one will find these principal undertakings expressed there. The latest statement, therefore, is not a mere flourish in the wake of the lifting of martial law; it is in fact Mr Junejo's way of looking at things and his assessment of the kind of problems Pakistan is presently facing and needs to resolve. The matter of corruption has received a lot of attention and those who have despaired of remedies are now looking forward to the measures the premier will take. Rural uplift and promotion of agriculture is the sector which will now receive priority. The premier has time and again identified himself specifically as a representative of the majority of the country's population which lives a life of hardships in the countryside. One factor to which Mr Junejo has pointed has to be kept in mind while making sense of his manifesto. The tasks that he has undertaken will be addressed and accomplished in an environment of participation, not of diktat. What he has pledged to do will find expression in his handling of the Cabinet, his initiative with regard to the ponderously inefficient and corrupt bureaucracy and his budget strategies.

No one can deny that the period of participative democracy is going to be difficult. The country has been under military rule too long, however benign it may have been. The entire state structure has become habituated to a line of command characteristic of the Army and the public connection has become dwarfed in the minds of the very functionaries employed to serve the people. Now that martial law is no more, democratic norms will have to be revived; after such a long time, they may even have to be inculcated from the rudiments. The people will have to see their own representatives, their ministers, in a more favourable light; and the bureaucrats will have to learn that civilian ministers are not impressive by the dint of their appearance but on the basis of the strength they draw from the masses. Mr Junejo's manifesto is on sound lines and will have a long-term effect on the country.

In an environment of freedom, things may initially look more disorganised than during martial law but this is the disorganisation we prefer. We should be willing to accept early hardship in order to deserve the true democratic environment that we have always wanted.

Mujahidin Attack Ghazni Governor in Afghanistan

BK050239 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 5 Jan 86

[Text] Reports from Afghanistan say that the governor of Ghazni was seriously injured and several of his bodyguards were killed due to an attack on his car by mujahidin. The condition of the governor is said to be serious. Another report says mujahidin made rocket attacks on Qandahar radio and television stations affecting broadcasts.

Mujahidin Operations in Afghanistan Detailed

BK061605 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 6 Jan 86

[Text] The Afghan mujahidin are reported to have destroyed a military jeep near Qal'eh-ye Now, the capital of Badghis Province along the Soviet border. A military officer and three soldiers, who were traveling in the jeep, were killed on the spot.

In another operation, the mujahidin attacked a security post in the (Gojjar) area last month, killing two office holders of the Karmal administration's ruling party and three Karmal soldiers.

SRI LANKA

Government Troops, Tamils Clash; 3 Dead

NC041715 Paris AFP in English 1705 GMT 4 Jan 86

[Excerpt] Colombo, Jan 4 (AFP) — Three persons were killed and at least 10 wounded when militant Tamil separatists attacked government troops in the northern capital Jaffna today, informed sources there said.

They said the dead had not been identified but were believed to have been killed in the cross-fire as militants fired at an army camp in the Jaffna Fort with automatic weapons and mortars. Troops responded with mortar fire, the sources said. At least 10 wounded persons were treated at the Jaffna hospital during the clash, which died down after noon, the sources said. The troops had withdrawn to their camp in the fort after clashing earlier today with militants in northern Jaffna. It was not immediately known whether the latest casualties included those reported from the earlier clash.

In the earlier clash, Lieutenant-General Cyril Ranatunge, chief of the anti-guerrilla operations, said security forces wounded at least two militant Tamil separatists after militants had laid landmines around a hotel where members of a multiracial ceasefire monitoring committee were to stay.

Defense Ministry Details 1985 Deaths Due to Tamils

HK061150 Hong Kong AFP in English 1116 GMT 6 Jan 86

[Excerpts] Colombo, Jan 6 (AFP) — Militant Tamil separatists killed 1,079 people in Sri Lanka last year, officials told Colombo-based diplomats today. A total [of] 885 were civilians and 194 were security forces personnel, Defense Ministry Additional Secretary Wickrema Weerasooria told diplomats and representatives of international agencies today. The army lost 99 men and the police lost 78. The official said this compared with 93 security personnel killed by Tamils in 1984.

He also said the militants carried out 366 abductions, with most of the victims now presumed dead. He said the separatists had committed 397 murders and 280 abductions after a ceasefire began last June 18. The ceasefire was agreed on by the government and five major militant groups fighting for a separate state in the north and east.

Today's meeting was the Defence and National Security Ministries' second briefing for diplomats and foreign agency representatives on the Tamil problem.

Asked about a letter from a militant group that tea exports had been poisoned, National Security Minister Lalith Athulathmudali said no such contamination had been found.

He said the government had anticipated such possibilities last year and taken steps from "factory to exporting firm to ship" to ensure tea could not be adulterated. He said more precautions were taken last week after the letter was received.

Security Minister on Allegations

HK070716 Hong Kong AFP in English 0706 GMT 7 Jan 86

[Text] Colombo, Jan 7 (AFP) — Seven Sri Lankan troops were killed and one injured when militants blew up their vehicle with a landmine, the first deaths of security forces reported this year, army commander Nalin Seneviratne said today.

The incident, in which one officer died, occurred yesterday near Omantai in the northern Vavuniva District, Major-General Seneviratne told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE. It followed two days of clashes between militants and security forces in northern Jaffna Saturday and Sunday in which residents said 13 people died and almost 70 were wounded.

Security Minister Lalith Athulathmudali said that Jaffna was quiet yesterday. He also today dismissed as "rank nonsense" an allegation by Indian-based Tamil separatists that troops had taken the eyes of Tamils they had killed for export for use in transplants. The Madras-based Eelam People's Information Centre (EPIC) had charged at the eyes were being taken for export, the PRESS TRUST OF INDIA (PTI) said yesterday.

Mr. Athulathmudali told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE that the allegation was "another piece of terrorist disinformation like the tea poisoning hoax," and said that the militants were trying to destroy Sri Lanka's "great charitable exercise in eye donation." Sri Lanka is the world's leading eye donor and most of the eyes collected are sent abroad for use in transplants free of charge. Hudson Silva, the president of the Sri Lanka Eye Donation Society and superintendent of the International Eye Bank, dismissed the claim as "preposterous."

The "tea hoax" remark referred to a recent claim by a splinter militant separatist group, the Tamil Eelam Army, that they had poisoned tea exports. Mr. Athulathmudali said yesterday that no such contamination had been found, and that the government had anticipated such a possibility last year and taken steps from "factory to exporting firm to ship" to ensure tea could not be adulterated.

Montazeri Speaks to Revolution Committees Officials

GF040612 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 4 Jan 86

[Text] According to our correspondent, the commanders and the clergymen responsible for the revolution committees throughout the country, accompanied by Mr Sarajeddin Musavi, caretaker of the revolution committees, a group of volunteers from the Reconstruction Crusade, and members of the Majlis Islamic Guidance Committee have met with Grand Ayatollah Montazeri during the past 2 days.

During his meeting with the commanders of the revolution committees, he recalled the need to form the revolution committees at the time of the Islamic Revolution's success. He thanked the responsible sacrificing brothers and the clergymen who had served so well on the revolution committees. He said: To safeguard the dignity and moral sanctity of the organizations which sprang from the heart of the revolution, such as the committees, the Revolution Guards, the mobilization organization, the reconstruction crusade, and the revolution courts is of utmost importance. The people's expectations of these organizations, like their expectations of clergymen, are very high. This expectation is justified. Just as when one cleric makes a mistake, the people blame all the clergy, if one member of a revolutionary organization makes a mistake, the people blame the entire revolution or the whole revolutionary organization.

This is why the duty of the authorities and members of these organizations is heavy. It is possible that as a result of some rash or harsh action and some rough and un-Islamic confrontation with people, dissatisfaction could gradually grow in the population. As a final result, the entire revolution or the revolutionary organizations would be questioned by the people. The people's ideas about them would then become like their views of the former police force.

If, God forbid, such a judgement is created in our sacrificing people, the revolution would fail. If that were to happen, a blow would be dealt forever against Islam and the clergy.

He stressed: The revolution committees should not meddle in the private and personal lives of the people. Some of you have undertaken searches and other meddlesome acts into the family and private lives of some people who don't have anything to do with the counterrevolution. Although these actions have been taken with good intention, perhaps to fight immorality, it nonetheless is against the laws of the Shari'ah and the laws of the country. People must be free in their personal and private lives. Some of the actions and confrontations, although done without evil intent, gradually create dissatisfaction among the people. In some cases, it is possible that some counterrevolutionary elements might have infiltrated into organizations holy to the revolution and their ultimate mission would be to make the people bitter about the revolution. This is a plot which, according to an informed source, has been mentioned in some foreign press. They say that the Islamic Revolution in Iran will not be defeated by military or economic or other blows, but rather by people who appear to be good and revolutionary, placed inside the revolutionary organizations to create dissatisfaction and bitterness among the population so that the revolution can rot from within.

Grand Ayatollah Montazeri then commented on the plot to distribute narcotics. He said: One of the plots mentioned at a conference held at the so-called Islamic Studies' University in Israel was the spread of prostitution and immorality, especially narcotics, among the young revolutionary people in our country. Therefore one must confront the issue in a calculated manner. As a first step, the nation's borders must be completely controlled. Under the present circumstances, this serious duty cannot be undertaken solely by the Gendermerie. Therefore, the Islamic Revolution committees, instead of being present in large and small towns, must divert their attention to the country's borders. The revolution committees must be strengthened on the borders. With the cooperation of the Gendermerie and with strengthened support from dedicated clergymen, a mobilization of forces toward the borders should take place. Also something should be done so that the country's frontiers come under strict control.

If the borders are completely controlled and if the possibility of narcotics smuggling by counterrevolutionaries and criminals is removed, the seizure of narcotics inside the country by the revolution courts would be easy.

Grand Ayatollah Montazeri then said: Just as the presence of the members of the Reconstruction Crusade in the towns became unnecessary and this revolutionary organization diverted its attention and its resources toward poor and deprived villages, the revolution committees, who from the start were created because of society's need for them, must now evaluate their situation to see where they are most needed. I belive the border regions are where they are most needed. In addition to mobilizing forces for the battlefields of the imposed war, one must not forget the importance of controlling the borders. One must be aware that the sensitivity of the frontiers is no less than that of the war fronts of the imposed war. Both of these areas must come under the attention of our sacrificing people, our dedicated youth, and the respected clergy.

He added: The enemy, by distributing narcotics in the country, can deliver a major blow to our people and our nation. Efforts and cooperation to prevent such a danger are of primary necessity.

At this point, the audience shouted slogans in favor of strict actions by the revolution courts in combatting narcotics' smugglers.

Grand Ayatollah Montazeri then commented on the need for the government to pay more attention to the villages and to prevent villagers from emigrating to the towns. He said: Until such time that necessary services and creature comforts and services are as cheap in the villages as they are in large towns like Tehran, people will not return to the villages from the towns. For example, we can see the results of mentioning a metro system for Tehran. I think if the work on the metro were to start, many villagers would come to Tehran for the manual labor. Because those who are already in Tehran are not prepared to take up spades and picks in their hands, workers must be brought in from villages and Tehran's problems will increase. If, instead of building a metro in Tehran they would provide ways for the villagers to grow and produce food, if their problems with electricity and water were solved, and if their produce were bought on time at reasonable prices at the market, many people would willingly go back to the villages to farm.

During his meeting with members of the Majlis' Islamic Guidance Committee, Grand Ayatollah Montazeri commented on redundant work and slogan-giving. He said: This type of work, such as printing posters and printing magazines with little content, should be discontinued. In their place, propaganda abroad and printing the Koran and Islamic books in Muslim countries which need them very badly, should be increased.

Sometimes we hear that in some ministries, most of the budget is spent on personnel rather than on the work that has to be done. This is because of the uncontrolled recruitment by the previous regime. Today, we have to do something about this issue. I belive that instead of hiring new people, it would be better if the government passed a bill so that if a ministry has personnel it does not need, it can transfer them to other ministries who need new employees. Then the employees would be obliged to serve anywhere the government tells them.

Majlis Approves Two New Ministerial Appointments

LD051123 Tehran IRNA in English 1112 GMT 5 Jan 86

[Text] Tehran, Jan. 5, IRNA — The Majlis (parliament) approved Mohammad Javad Iravani and Mohammad Reza Ayatollahi as the new ministers of economics and financial affairs, and mines and metals respectively in its open session here Sunday.

The Majlis first discussed credentials of Prime Minister Hoseyn Musavi's nominees for the vacant ministries and later the prime minister briefed the Majlis on qualifications and backgrounds of the two candidates.

Iravani's nomination was approved by 138 voting in favour, 6 against and 32 abstentions. Meanwhile, Ayatollahi received 143 votes in his favour, 4 against and 29 abstentions.

Prime Minister Musavi in a letter to the Majlis last Thursday [2 January] proposed Iravani and Ayatollahi as the nominees for the posts vacant since the formation of his new cabinet in October.

In a brief address to the Majlis, Musavi referred to the importance of the role the two ministries played in economic independence of the country.

He added that both the candidates served in revolutionary institutions and had a good record in management.

The prime minister described proposing the two candidates as "a good choice" for the Ministries of Economic and Financial Affairs, and Mines and Metals.

Speaking before voting Iravani, 32, addressed the Majlis on his plans for the ministry and said that oil-sustained economy was a heritage left from the toppled regime. He stressed the need for the creation of a non-oil economic system.

Ayatollahi, 36, talked about the present bottlenecks facing the mines and metals sector and stressed that elimination of these problems needed a sound planning.

Iravani Biography

LD052035 Tehran IRNA in English 1825 GMT 5 Jan 86

[Text] Tehran, Jan 5, IRNA — The new minister for economic and financial affairs, 32 year old Mohammad Javad Iravani, is a highly qualified banking manager and hails from Tehran. He started religious-political activities from high school onwards.

Iravani received his bachelors degree in 1975 from the Tehran School of Banking. A bright student, he was awarded a scholarship by the Bank of Tehran for Masters degree at Northrop University, California.

While in the U.S. he intesified his religious-political activities and joined the Islamic Association of Iranian Students becoming its head of the publications department.

On his return to Iran, Iravani founded an Islamic association in the Bank of tehran, where he was employed and later became a member of the Coordination Committee for Islamic Associations.

After the victory of the Islamic Revolution Iravani held various high ranking positions in three banks and was recently the head of a government run paper and wood distribution center.

Iravani is married and has two children.

Ayatollahi Biography

LD051607 Tehran IRNA in English 1600 GMT 5 Jan 86

[Text] Tehran, Jan 5 IRNA — The newly appointed Minister of mines and metals, Mohammad Reza Ayatollahi, 36 was born in a religious familiy in Qom, Tehran Province in 1949.

Ayatollahi finished primary and high school in Qom. He is a graduate from Tabriz University in electronics engineering (1976).

After the 1979 Islamic Revolution, he was elected as managing director of Sufian Cement Plant by its personnel, which post he held for two years. In the meanwhile Ayatollahi served as member of a seven-man council responsible for distributing seized and state-owned lands among farmers.

Later, he was appointed representative of East Azarbayjan chapter of nationalized industries organization and industry advisor to the governor general of East Azarbayjan province.

Ayatollahi's most recent post was advisor to the industries minister and managing director of satellite townships company.

During his military service under the shah in 1970-71 he was frequently arrested by Savak (the shah's secret police).

Ayatollahi played an active role in nationwide strikes culminating in the Islamic Revolution in 1979. He has also served as member of the strike coordination committee in Sufian cement plant during the revolution.

Navy Releases Seized Danish Ship

LD031539 Tehran IRNA in English 1526 GMT 3 Jan 86

[Text] Tehran, Jan. 3, IRNA — The Danish liner, *Horneland* was released by Iran's Navy Friday after its Iraq-destined consignment comprising 60 tons of explosives was seized, a military source told IRNA here Friday.

A statement published by crew members of the ship, expressed satisfaction with the human treatment of Iranian Naval personnel, furthermore saying that they had been "provided with all their needs" during the seizure of the liner, according to the military source.

Iranian naval ships were escorting the Danish liner to waters outside the Persian Gulf, it was also noted.

Ministry Condemns Salvadoran Embassy in Jerusalem

LD051712 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 5 Jan 86

[Text] The Foreign Ministry of the Islamic Republic of Iran strongly condemned the recent decision by the El Salvador Government to establish an embassy in Jerusalem. It declared that it considers this action by the El Salvador Government as trampling the just rights of the Palestinian people and enmity towards the Islamic world.

While condemning any form of relations with the regime occupying Jerusalem, the Islamic Republic of Iran declares to the nations in the region and the world Muslims, that America is the principal protector of the racist regime occupying Palestine, and has mobilized all her forces for military, political, economic, and terroristic strengthening of the Zionist regime; that they are together engaged in threatening and committing aggression against Islamic countries.

The Islamic Republic of Iran considers this action by the El Salvador Government an example of America's support for the regime occupying Jerusalem, and once again stresses the necessity to fight against the regime occupying Jerusalem until its destruction.

Reportage on Visit of Turkish Prime Minister Ozal

Musavi Comments Upon Ozal Arrival

LD031752 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 3 Jan 86

[Text] Turkish Prime Minister Turgut Ozal, heading a political-parliamentary and economic delegation comprising the minister of state for economic affairs, the deputy foreign minister, and several members of Parliament and the governor of the Central Bank, arrived in Tehran this evening. The delegation was welcomed at the airport by Prime Minister Musavi, the minister of heavy industries, the governor of the Central Bank, and a number of Islamic and Arab countires' ambassadors and charge d'affaires.

On his arrival, the Turkish Prime Minister spoke to our correspondent, saying: The present visit is in response to Mr Musavi's trip. I am convinced that our relations with Iran will improve. He added: During the current visit, bilateral and regional issues will be discussed with Islamic Republic officials and views will be exchanged. We are optimistic about the future.

Then, Prime Minister Musavi spoke to our correspondent and, commenting on the objectives of the delegation's visit to Iran and the future of relaitons between the two countries, said.

[Begin recording][Musavi] In the name of God, the Compassionate, the Merciful: Our economic relations with fraternal Turkey have been progressing quite well so far. Needless to say, such ties influence our foreign policy; that is to say, we have often declared our readiness to establish good relations with our neighboring and Islamic countries.

Naturally, a considerable volume of economic and commercial trade with Turkey shows that Islamic countries can meet each other's requirements through closer ties, thereby becoming more independent from the superpowers. This means that they can reduce their dependence on them, thus solving their problems among themselves.

I think that, considering the talks which took place earlier between [Minister of Heavy Industries] Nabavi and [name indistinct] which resulted in a memorandum of understanding being signed, the outlook for commercial ties ought to be quite good in the coming year for both countries. As for the volume of trade, next year it should remain roughly similar to that of last year. I should, however, add that compared to previous years, trade this year has increased appreciably. Nevertheless, both countries should attempt to increase the present volume of trade during the current and future years.

[Question] Apart from economic issues, are you planning to discuss the issue of the war as well?

[Musavi] We have always declared our stands. Consequently, it is quite natural that as a neighboring country we shall reiterate our stand to Turkey. Generally, we use such visits not only to declare our stand with regard to the war, but also on regional relations between the Islamic countires and the world. [end recording]

Discussions With Khamene'i

LD061226 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 6 Jan 86

[Text] According to a Central News Unit Report, Turkish Prime Minister Turgut Ozal met President Khamene'i this morning. Prime Minister Musavi, Presidential Senior Advisor Mir-Salim and the Turkish prime minister's political advisor also attended the meeting.

Expressing his pleasure at his visit to Iran and satisfaction with the positive outcome of his talks with Iranian officials, the Turkish prime minister said: Our relations with the Islamic Republic of Iran since the victory of the revolution have appreciably expanded in every sphere, particularly in the economic sphere. We are prepared to further expand these relations in their various dimensions. He added: Recently, Turkey has tried to expand its relations with all Islamic countries; however, a great many foreign powers do not want such expansions to take place. The Turkish prime minister emphasized: Unity among Muslim nations will create great power, especially in the economic sphere. We believe that this is something which will be realized in the near future.

On the basis of the same report, President Khamene'i, having expressed his pleasure at the increasing expansion of all-round relations between the two Muslim countries, said: We attach great significance to our realtions with you. Thank God, since the victory of the revolution these relations have expanded impressively in all dimensions, especially in the economic field. It is, however, necessary to further expand them through our sincere efforts.

The president then added: Nowadays, solidarity and the expansion of relations between Muslim countries, particularly in the Middle East, are not desired by the major powers. As a result, one should make careful and cautious efforts and sincere endeavors to further expand such ties. The president further added: The unity of Muslim and Islamic countries in the cultural, political, economic, as well as other fields is one of the greatest aspirations of our revolution.

Alluding to the ulterior motives entertained by the major powers in trying to prevent the expansion of friendly relations between Iran with its neighboring countries, the president stressed: In spite of the wishes of the major powers, the Islamic Republic of Iran has proved that it is powerful enough and willing enough to have good and strong ties with friendly countries, particularly its neighbors. At present, with the exception of two — one being Iraq, which launched an aggression against Iran, and Afghanistan, which has an illegitimate regime in power — Iran has good and healthy relations with all its neighboring countries.

Commenting on the imposed war, the president said: The present Iraqi regime is an expansionist and warmongering regime which is deeply influenced by major powers. Right now, the Persian Gulf states, the ones which were supporting the Iraqi regime, are generally unhappy with it. Even your own country has not remained immune to the harms and devious methods perpetrated by that regime.

Mr Khamene'i emphasized: We have always declared that this war will not end as long as the present Iraqi regime is in power. Therefore, a realistic solution for ending this war — a solution which could enable both the Iranian and Iraqi nations as well as the region's nations to enjoy a lasting peace — is to change the present regime in Iraq. At present, apart from its creditors, the Iraqi regime has no genuine supporters.

The report adds that at the end of the meeting, Turgut Ozal and Mir Hoseyn Musavi, the two prime ministers held a private meeting with the president.

2d Round Musavi-Ozal Talks

LD061635 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 6 Jan 86

[Text] According to a Central News Unit report, this morning the second round of talks between the prime ministers of Iran and Turkey was held. A group of officials from the two countries attended the talks.

At the meeting, Prime Minister Musavi, noting the success of the talks, viewed the visit by the Turkish prime minister to Iran as satisfactory. He stated: Concurrent with the results of the visit so far, we can foresee the outlook for bilateral and regional relations, which we consider a great achievement.

The prime minister, noting the importance of identifying the economic resources of the two countires, said: During these visits, more of the economic resources of the two countires are being identified. We are now able to pursue issues that we could not dsicuss earlier.

Mir Hoseyn Musavi added: The Islamic common market was a distant ideal 2 years ago. However, we see that today, economic cooperation between the Islamic countires is not that far away. There is no reason to limit bilateral economic relations to oil, when expansion into other fields is possible.

Musavi stated: The economic relations and the fundamental policiesof our Islamic nations can expand further. The Islamic belief shared by the regional nations has already provided a natural basis for unity and cooperation between the countries extending from Turkey to the littoral states of the Persian Gulf.

According to the same report, Turgut Ozal expressed his optimism for the future of the bilateral relations and urged the authorities of the two countries to maintain continuous contacts in order to deepen the mutual relations. He noted that those who once controlled the region were against the mutual relations.

According to our correspondent's report, in the course of today's discussions on energy, emphasis was placed on pursuit of agreed issues related to (?Ektir) Dam.

Noon News Conference

LD061207 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 6 Jan 86

[Text] At noon today, Turkish Prime Minister Turgut Ozal, who is heading a high-ranking political-economic delegation visiting Iran, answered questions put to him by correspondents at a news conference for press, radio, and television in Tehran.

The Turkish prime minister first described the outcome of his meetings with Iranian officials as useful and the existing atmosphere in the relations between the two countries as extremely cordial. He said: In our talks with Iranian officials, we discussed and exchanged views on major regional and international issues, including the problem of Afghanistan, Turkey's dispute with Greece and Bulgaria, regional trade, and the problems of the two countries' border provinces, as well as the oil and gas trade.

He went on: Of course, this visit is not regarded as commercial but it will provide the basis for expanding future political and economic relations. The Turkish prime minister, replying to a question that in view of the expanding relations between the two countries in various fields why did he not comment explicitly on the Iraqi aircraft attack on the airliner carrying a Turkish official, said: The matter is being investigated at the moment. When we obtain full details and the matter is clarified, an appropriate response will be given, for one cannot comment on the basis of speculation at the moment.

He rejected any form of mediation with regard to the imposed war and stated that he will pray for the war to end. In answer to a question as to whether Iraq is responsible for starting the war, Mr Ozal said: This is a difficult question and my answer to it would not help solve the problem of the war. Therefore, allow me to say nothing on the matter.

Regarding Iran's position that Saddam must go, he said: If you go out into the streets and alleys of Iran and Tehran it will be reasonably clear that all the Iranian people believe that. But it is not easy for me to answer. I hope that the war will end justly.

Regarding his country's relations with Israel, the Turkish prime minister said: Our relations with Israel are a matter of history. These relations existed at ambassadorial level for some 30 years but they are now at the level of second secretary which is the lowest level; neither are there any trade relations at the moment.

Regarding the establishment of new U.S. bases in Turkey, near the Iranian border, he said: As a NATO member, Turkey is operating within its own framework. In response to his country's hostile press position toward Iran, Mr Ozal said: Our press is free in matters of that kind. But I suggest that press contacts between the two countries should be expanded so that such misunderstandings may be eliminated. He said: The principle of our foreign policy is based on what our leader has said: That is to say, there should be peace both in the world and at home.

He went on: At the moment we have good relations with Islamic countries. For the past 6 years, Turkey has been attaching a great deal of importance to expanding relations with Islamic countries. In 1984, the first round of an Islamic economic conference was held in Istanbul; the second round will begin in the near future. Although such ties are not welcomed by certain groups, nevertheless, Turkey's aim is to play the main role in bringing about unity among Islamic countries.

Regarding abolishing customs tariffs in bilateral exchange — something which he announced before leaving Ankara — Mr Ozal said: I think this has been misunderstood. Economic relations and trade between Iran, Turkey, and Pakistan, which used to be conducted in the past within the framework of the regional cooperation for development, are now taking place under the recently renamed organization — The Economic Cooperation Organization.

Further Report

LD061757 Tehran IRNA in English 1502 GMT 6 Jan 86

[Text] Tehran, Jan. 6, IRNA — Turkish Prime Minister Turgut Ozal said here Monday that his discussions with Iranian officials have been "very friendly and sincere" and were held in an atmosphere of mutual respect.

Ozal, who arrived here Friday at the head of a 200-man delegation, said that he has felt the determination of the Iranian people to continue the imposed war until victory and (word indistinct) would like the war to end "honorably".

Answering questions in a press conference on his last day of stay in Iran, Ozal said that officials from both countries should hold additional talks on cooperation in infrastructure industries such as oil and gas.

Ozal said trade between the two countries will reach three billion dollars in 1986. It stood at dlrs. 2.3 billion in 1985.

Ozal said he had reached an "interesting evaluation" in his discussions with Iranian officials, particularly in trade, as well as problems relating to border provinces and regional issues.

The Turkish prime minister said elimination of trade tariffs which he had proposed earlier still needed preliminary talks.

On regional issues he said Iran, Pakistan, and Turkey should coordinate their cooperation.

He said Turkey viewed itself as a bridge between the Islamic world and the West but that "We also seek to play a principal role in the unity of the Islamic countries".

On Turkish relations with the Zionist regime, Ozal said that his country has had diplomatic ties with Israel for the past thirty years on ambassadorial level but that relations were at their lowest point today. "There are no trade relations between the two countries," he added.

Ozal Departs; Musavi Comments

LD061830 Tehran IRNA in English 1444 GMT 6 Jan 86

[Text] Tehran, Jan 6, IRNA — The Turkish Prime Minister, Turgut Ozal, left here Monday afternoon after three days of official talks with Islamic Republic's top-ranking authorities.

The Turkish prime minister arrived here Friday at the head of a 200-man economic-parliamentary delegation. He visited Tehran at the invitation of his Iranian counterpart, Mir Hoseyn Musavi.

During his stay in the Iranian capital, Turgut Ozal met with Iran's president, Majlis speaker, prime minister, and deputy prime minister for political affairs, and discussed with them issues of mutual interest between the two countries.

Prime Minister Musavi, Heavy Industries Minister Behzad Nabavi, governor of the Central Bank Mohsen Nurbakhsh, as well as ambassadors of a number of Islamic countries here, saw off the Turkish delegation at the airport.

Meanwhile, prime ministers of Turkey and Iran discussed bilateral energy cooperation between the two countries in their second round of talks here Monday morning.

Iranian premier described the talks conducted between the two sides as "successful". He also said that the achievements gained during the visit of his Turkish counterpart here were "satisfactory".

The premier said the visit has greatly enhanced future prospects for relations between Iran and Turkey as well as the region.

The Turkish premier said that he was optimistic on future relations between the two countries. He also called for further contacts between Iranian and Turkish officials.

Ozal said those powers which once controlled the region, were opposed to Irano-Turkey relations.

Prime Minister Musavi said these visits helped to further recognize joint economic possibilities "and we can now easily discuss those issues which we could not do in the past".

Musavi also said that the establishment of an Islamic common market among Muslim countries is today no longer a forlorn hope as it was two years ago.

Details of Trade Protocol

LD070006 Tehran IRNA in English 1800 GMT 6 Jan 86

[Text]Tehran, Jan. 6, IRNA — According to a new protocol with Ankara, 90 to 95 percent of Iranian imports from Turkey will be Turkish made, said Minister of Heavy Industries Behzad Nabavi here Monday.

Nabavi said Iran and Turkey would probably make joint investments in a third country in the future. The two countries are also to build cement and tile factories, he added. He said besides the Turkish market, Iran also plans to enter the international market.

Transport problems between Iran and Turkey, according to officials of the roads and transport ministry have been solved, he said.

Iran's non-oil exports to Turkey will rise to 75 million dollars in '86-87, Nabavi said, adding that the figure was 24 million in '85-86.

Turkey is also to import Iranian-made trucks and automobile bodies, according to the protocol, the minister said.

A high-ranking economic-parliamentary delegation accompanied Prime Minister Turgut Ozal in his 4-day visit here which ended Monday.

Tehran Radio Demands Resolute Stand From Turkey

GF061323 Tehran International Service in Turkish 1830 GMT 5 Jan 86

[Unattributed commentary: "Prime Minister Turgut Ozal's Visit to Tehran"]

[Text] Dear listeners, while relations between Iran and Turkey continue to develop as a result of the Islamic Republic of Iran's policy designed to further its relations with the homelands of Muslim people, Prime Minister Ozal of Turkey has been holding talks in Tehran with the officials of the Islamic Republic of Iran since last Friday. In a statement following his talks with Prime Minister Ozal yesterday, Prime Minister Mir Hoseyn Musavi expressed hope for the success of the effort made to consolidate relations between the two countries.

He said: One of the aims of the Islamic Republic of Iran's policy is to prove that the dependence of the Muslim countries on foreign forces can be terminated through cooperation.

Explaining the Islamic Republic of Iran's stance on matters concerning the region and the war imposed on Iran, Mir Hoseyn Musavi stated that he believed that lasting peace and security cannot be established in the region before the aggressor enemy is removed.

He continued as follows: A great tragic situation has been caused by the 150 missiles fired on Dezful City's residential areas by the Iraqi Ba'thist forces. If you take into consideration the latest act of piracy carried out against an aircraft of the Turkish Airlines, you can understand the kind of enemy we are confronting. As such, we are justified in asking the Turkish people to be more sensitive on the question of the war because of the criminal nature of the enemy.

Speaking after Mir Hoseyn Musavi, Prime Minister Turgut Ozal pointed to the conspiracies hatched by the enemies of both Turkey and the Islamic Republic of Iran. He asked for a more sensitive stance on the part of the authorities of the Islamic Republic of Iran concerning the moves made by the external forces against the friendly relations between Turkey and Iran.

It is obvious that Prime Minister Ozal views the conspiracies hatched in the region with great sensitivity. However, the Turkish authorities are expected to demonstrate a resolute stand on developments and not suffice by merely saying that they are aware of them — not forgetting, in the meantime, that the peoples of the two countries, who share a common Islamic culture, are brothers in Islam. The recent plot organized against an aircraft of the Turkish Airlines by the Iraqi Ba'thist regime must have helped the Turkish people to understand better the kind of criminal enemy Iran is confronting.

Furthermore, it must be understood that while choosing their friends, the Muslims of Iran, who have been struggling against the enemies of Islam in the region with all they have for the past 5 years, heed the principle of taking into consideration their resolute stand against foreign forces which are the enemies of Islam.

Prime Minister Addresses Islamic Council Members
LD031537 Tehran IRNA in English 1517 GMT 3 Jan 86

[Text] Tehran, Jan 3, IRNA — Prime Minister Hoseyn Musavi said here Thursday [2 January] that in the Islamic Republic of Iran the government is the manifestation of the executive power of the people in such a troubled world today.

He also said that the Government of Iran is totally responsive to the needs and aspirations of its people, unlike those of some Third World countires whose governments seized power through the bayonet and with the help of the superpowers.

The prime minister made the statements in a meeting with visiting members of the Islamic councils in Shahryar in outskirts of Tehran Thursday.

Musavi also lauded the Iranian people for their enthusiasm for rushing to the fronts of the Iraqi-imposed war, with only the slightest prompting by imam's representative to the Supreme Defence Council (Hojjat ol-Eslam Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani) and for having firmly resisted against the superpowers.

The premier likened the role of the nationwide Islamic councils in developing the country's rural areas to that of the same vigor and commitment which bought the Islamic Revolution to victory.

More on Musavi-Ardabili's 'Sermon' on Libya, DRA
LD031611 Tehran IRNA in English 1545 GMT 3 Jan 86

[Excerpts] Tehran, Jan 3, IRNA — Chief Justice and surrogate leader of Friday congregational prayers in Tehran Ayatollah Musavi-Ardabili said during his sermons to worshipers at Tehran University campus Friday that Baghdad's recent claim of having erected a 500-km long protective embankment along battlefronts to keep off Iran's Muslim forces or its possession of "dreadful" weapons are lies to panic Iran's Muslim forces and deter Iran's "marchers to Karbala'".

The following are excerpts from the second sermon of the ayatollah to worshippers here Friday.

(On Washington's threats against Tripoli): Libya is guilty solely of resisting imperialism and colonialism. It is determined to stand on its own feet. But the United States continues to threaten Libya and believes it can go on bullying other nations of the world.... It is the duty of every revolutionary Muslim to side with any revolutionary entity in the region which is threatened by the United States....

The United States and Israel would better remember that the Islamic Republic will come to the aid of its brothers-in-faith with all its might anytime it deems it necessary to do so...

(On Afghanistan): The stand of the Islamic Republic is the same as it was: the foreign invading forces should evacuate Afghanistan. Not that they should go and be supplanted by another "wolf", but that once foreign forces have evacuated Afghanistan the right of the Afghan people for self-determination should be recognized....

Tehran Scores Peres on Avenging Airport Attacks
GF031141 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 3 Jan 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] The forces of international arrogance and their agents — Zionists and reactionaries — are trying to implicate the Islamic Republic in the military operations that were carried out against El Al offices at the Rome and Vienna airports.

Following a statement by the official in charge of the security organization in Italy in which he said that those who carried out the operation were trained in Esfahan in the Islamic Republic and then moved to Europe through Syria, the press has begun to write at length about this issue, holding the Islamic Republic primarily responsible for what happened in Rome and Vienna. The latest to cast his bucket into this dirty bog was Shim'on Peres, prime minister of the Zionist entity, who yesterday held Iran, Syria, and Libya responsible for the operation. Peres considered Iran and Syria partners with Libya in supporting Abu Nidal's [Sabri al-Banna] group. If we add to these statements the clear signals given by the White House to the Zionist enemy to go ahead and strike at the party responsible for these operations, and the media's encouragment and instigation of Israel to deal the final blow to those who masterminded and engineered it, the new goals of the arrogance-Zionism alliance against the Islamic Republic become clear.

It seems that Washington has started to play the role of agitator in the conflict in the region; it has started to use its tools instead of becoming directly involved in confrontations whose outcome are clear. As we have noticed, Washington has used the Saddam regime to confront the Islamic revolution since the downfall of the shah's regime and after the collapse of U.S. interests in the region, and most recently after the U.S. Embassy incident — an embassy that was used as a den of spies on the Muslim people of Iran. Today it is using the Zionist enemy as a first attack line against the mounting Islamic movement in the region. It began to supply the Zionists with arms for any battle determined by U.S. calculations and the strategy of international arrogance. Implicating the Islamic Republic in an issue on which its stand is well known to all is concrete evidence of the nature of the aggressive designs of the Israeli entity and of all forces of arrogance.

These statements and remarks prove beyond doubt that something is being plotted against the Islamic Republic. We know the way arrogance and its Zionist ally will translate this escalation in the confrontation against our Muslim people. The United States and Israel have only one way, and this has been the easiest way to achieve their goal — supporting Saddam and his regime through various material and moral means. This is how Peres will carry out his pledge to strike at the positions that he claims are feeding terrorism, although he knows perfectly well the Islamic Republic's stand on terrorism.

However, Israel has always exploited every incident to its own advantage and its own strategy. It used the attack against the Israeli ambassador in London as an excuse to occupy Lebanon; it used the Israeli spy who was killed in Cyprus to hit the Tunisian capital. We are sure that it will use the Rome and Vienna operations to realize a specific goal. Part of this goal is to support Saddam's aggression against the Islamic Republic. This aggression began as a joint venture by all the Zionist and arrogant parties, and it still bears the same aggressive nature.

IRNA Cites Reports on U.S. Helicopters for Iraq

LD031743 Tehran IRNA in English 1723 GMT 3 Jan 86

[Text] London, Jan. 3, IRNA — The Iraqi regime is due to shortly take delivery of 26 American-made Hughes-530 combat helicopters according to a report published by the London-based *JANE'S DEFENCE WEEKLY* in its December 28th (issue) [words indistinct].

AL-ITTIHAD which is controlled by the UAE's Ministry of Information said that these anti-tank helicopters are capable of carrying out combat missions at night, using advanced electronic equipment.

It added that Iraqi's Air Force received 60 Hughes-300 and Hughes-530 helicopters from the U.S. two years ago.

Delivery of the helicopters and allocation of several hundred million dollars in credit to the Iraqi regime by the U.S. are due to the obvious inclination of the Baghdad Government towards the U.S. policy as well as omission of Iraq from the U.S.'s list of countriessponsoring terrorism.

The helicopters were sold to Iraq without Congressional approval, since as was claimed "they did not have any weapons to make them advanced military aircraft."

Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Iraq

Communique No 2,342

LD061658 Tehran IRNA in English 1620 GMT 6 Jan 86

[Text] Tehran, Jan. 6, IRNA — An enemy offensive to overcome Iranian positions in southern Majnun Island Monday morning [6 January] was foiled thanks to the vigilance of the Islamic combatants stationed in the area, said a military communique published here Monday.

Communique No. 2342 issued by the Joint Staff Command of the Armed Forces further said that many Iraqi troops were killed or wounded in this "desperate attempt". It also said that the Islamic combatants continued to defend their positions and "are in full control of the operation region."

The communique said Iran's jet fighters bombarded Iraq's 'Kulak garrison' at 36.36 north and 44.20 east coordinates, in west of the Iraqi city of Rawanduz (in northern Iraq) at 8:40 hours (05:10 hours GMT) Monday.

The command also said that all the Iranian planes after inflicting substantial casualties and losses on Iraqi forces at the garrison returned to their bases safely.

It further said that Iranian artillery fire on Iraqi troops in the western fronts on Sunday, killed or wounded at least 10 Iraqi soldiers and demolished three bunkers.

Iran's artillery fire on Iraqi positions in the northwestern fronts Sunday inflicted heavy casualties and damage on them and silenced their artillery, according to the communique.

Elsewhere the communique said exchange of fire between Iranian Muslim combatants and Iraqi forces continued in the southern fronts Sunday raging somewhat more heavier in Kushk and Talayeh. Iraqi forces sustained considerable casualties in these fronts.

An Iraqi motor pool was destroyed and a number of Iraqi soldiers killed or wounded in Deh Laran Sunday when their positions were shelled by Iranian Gendarmerie troops.

The communique further said that Iran's Muslim combatants opened fire on some Iraqi vehicle columns in Chuman-Mustafa, Darband and Panjvin Sunday and halted their movement.

Meanwhile, Iraq's long-range artillery fire on the cities of Abadan and Sar Dasht (in the northwest) Sunday damaged six houses.

Iraqi F-5 Downing Denied

LD061730 Tehran IRNA in English 1623 GMT 6 Jan 86

[Text] Tehran, Jan. 6 IRNA — A military spokesman denied an Iraqi claim that it had shot down an Iranian F-5 fighter bomber Monday.

The spokesman said all the Iranian war planes which bombarded 'Kulak' military garrison in northern Iraq Monday morning, had returned to their bases safely.

Jets Raid Sayyid Sadiq Garrison

LD070745 Tehran IRNA in English 0741 GMT 7 Jan 86

[Text] Tehran, Jan. 7, IRNA — Iran's fighter-bombers bombed Sayyid Sadiq garrison, north east of Iraq Tuesday morning, inflicting heavy damages and casualties.

A Joint Staff communique announcing this said that the attack was carried out at 08:30 hours local time (05:00 GMT).

The Iranian fighter-bombers after successfully carrying out their mission, returned to their bases safely, the communique added.

Tehran Reports Soviet Embassy in Kabul Attacked

GF031207 Tehran International Service in Arabic
1100 GMT 3 Jan 86

[Excerpt] Reports from Islamabad indicate that the USSR Embassy and a housing complex for the Soviet forces in Kabul were attacked with rockets by Muslim Afghan revolutionaries on Tuesday [31 December].